

Spill in Paris

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, rain, Temp. 51-57 (41-57) Sunday, showers. LONDON: Saturday, rain, Temp. 49 (39-50) Sunday, rain. CHICAGO: Saturday, rain, Temp. 49 (39-50) Sunday, rain. NEW YORK: Saturday, rain, Temp. 49 (39-50) Sunday, rain. WASHINGTON: Saturday, rain, Temp. 49 (39-50) Sunday, rain.

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|--------------|-------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Algeria | 5.00 | Dir. | Iran | 135 | Rials | Nigeria | 100 | N. |
| Argentina | 13.5 | U.S. | Israel | 15 | 11.00 | Israeli | 4.50 | N.I.S. |
| Australia | 0.60 | Dir. | Italy | 700 | Lira | Costa | 0.50 | Cost. |
| Belgium | 30 | Fr. | Japan | 400 | Fr. | Portugal | 40 | Esc. |
| Canada | 2.1 | 1.00 | Korea | 14.00 | Fr. | Spain | 16.67 | Ptas. |
| Ceylon | 40 | Rs. | Laos | 200 | Fr. | South Africa | 5.50 | Rand |
| Denmark | 5.50 | Dkr. | Lebanon | 15.25 | Fr. | Sweden | 70 | Kr. |
| France | 66 | Fr. | Malaysia | 1.00 | Fr. | Switzerland | 1.00 | Sfr. |
| Germany | 4.50 | DM | Mexico | 16.00 | Fr. | Taiwan | 2.00 | N.T.S. |
| Greece | 340 | Dr. | Morocco | 48 | Fr. | Thailand | 2.00 | Baht |
| Holland | 2.00 | D.G. | Nepal | 20 | Fr. | Turkey | 1.60 | Lira |
| India | 16.67 | Rs. | Peru | 33 | Fr. | U.S.A. | 1.00 | Doll. |
| Indonesia | 16.67 | Rp. | Poland | 4.00 | Fr. | U.S.S.R. | 2.00 | Rub. |
| Italy | 700 | Lira | Portugal | 40 | Esc. | Yugoslavia | 20 | Din. |
| Japan | 400 | Fr. | Spain | 16.67 | Ptas. | | | |
| Korea | 14.00 | Fr. | Sweden | 70 | Kr. | | | |
| Laos | 200 | Fr. | Switzerland | 1.00 | Sfr. | | | |
| Lebanon | 15.25 | Fr. | Taiwan | 2.00 | N.T.S. | | | |
| Malaysia | 1.00 | Fr. | Thailand | 2.00 | Baht | | | |
| Mexico | 16.00 | Fr. | Turkey | 1.60 | Lira | | | |
| Morocco | 48 | Fr. | U.S.A. | 1.00 | Doll. | | | |
| Nepal | 20 | Fr. | U.S.S.R. | 2.00 | Rub. | | | |
| Peru | 33 | Fr. | Yugoslavia | 20 | Din. | | | |
| Poland | 4.00 | Fr. | | | | | | |
| Portugal | 40 | Esc. | | | | | | |
| Spain | 16.67 | Ptas. | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 5.50 | Rand | | | | | | |
| Sweden | 70 | Kr. | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | 1.00 | Sfr. | | | | | | |
| Taiwan | 2.00 | N.T.S. | | | | | | |
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| U.S.A. | 1.00 | Doll. | | | | | | |
| U.S.S.R. | 2.00 | Rub. | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | 20 | Din. | | | | | | |

No. 30,491

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28-MARCH 1, 1981

Established 1867



FREE AGAIN — Dr. Terrance Waite, right with beard, representative of the archbishop of Canterbury, accompanies Jean Waddell, one of three Anglican missionaries released by Iran, as they step out of a plane at Athens airport Friday. Behind are Dr. John Coleman and his wife, Audrey. The three were accused of spying and imprisoned six months. Details page 2.

Moscow Assails U.S. Over Trade, El Salvador Issue

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Accusing the United States of using trade for "unseemly political ends," Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov said Friday that the Soviet Union stands ready to improve economic relations with the United States.

In a U.S. television interview, meanwhile, another Soviet official said President Reagan would "look stupid" if he let the El Salvador issue block a superpower summit meeting.

Mr. Tikhonov also admitted difficulties and shortcomings in the Soviet economy but lashed out at foreign attacks on the Communist system.

The premier, in a major economic policy address to the 26th Communist Party Congress, said Moscow wants to do its trade first with those capitalist countries with a "constructive approach" to economic cooperation. This appeared to be a criticism of the United States, which has linked its trade policy to Soviet political behavior.

"It is not our fault, for example, that trade with the U.S.A. is declining or stagnating. That is a result of U.S. policy, which is designed to use trade for unseemly political ends foreign to the interests of equitable international cooperation," he said.

"As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are prepared to develop economic relations with the United States as well on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

U.S. government statistics show U.S.-Soviet trade plunged 56 per-



Nikolai A. Tikhonov

cent last year to \$1.96 billion from \$4.48 billion in 1979. U.S. officials in Moscow attributed the 1980 result, the lowest level in five years, to the U.S. grain embargo following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In his speech, Mr. Tikhonov indicated the embargo was hurting his country, admitting that Soviet agriculture does not produce enough grain and fodder for livestock.

Premier Tikhonov said the Soviet Union still needs to save energy, boost labor productivity and turn out better industrial and agricultural products. He also repeated

in an interview for a U.S. television network that, if Mr. Reagan makes an end to civil strife in El Salvador a precondition for a summit meeting, "then he will look stupid in the eyes of the people."

Making the summit talks hostage to the El Salvador issue "would be a great political mistake, because there are land mines all around, with time fuses that can explode," he said, without elaborating. The Reagan administration has accused the Soviet bloc of providing arms to anti-government forces in El Salvador.

A Kremlin spokesman said Thursday that President Leonid I. Brezhnev was not bowing to pressure from the Reagan administration when he proposed a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting and the opening of negotiations to limit nuclear arms.

"We argue with statements that Brezhnev's proposals are of an unexpected character and indicate a reversal of previous Soviet policy [and are] a result of pressure by the U.S. government. This is very far from the mark," spokesman Va-

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Haig Accuses Nicaragua of Terrorist Role

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Friday accused Nicaragua of exporting terrorism by helping to ship arms to leftist guerrillas trying to overthrow the centrist government in El Salvador.

Mr. Haig, in the most explicit criticism of the Reagan administration made of Nicaragua's alleged assistance to Communist nations in shipping arms to the guerrillas, also hinted that the United States might halt aid to Nicaragua.

In other developments:

- West German hopes of arranging talks between the El Salvador government and an opposition leader appeared doomed Friday after Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte declined an invitation to visit Bonn.
- Pentagon officials said Thursday that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were preparing to send about 50 noncombat military advisers to El Salvador if President Reagan gives the order.
- The secretary of state, answering reporters' questions at an economic briefing, said the administration was "making appropriate adjustments" in case such a decision to cut off assistance to Nicaragua became necessary.
- In Moscow, a senior Nicaraguan official suggested Friday night that the United States was accusing his country of aiding leftist guerrillas in El Salvador as part of preparations for a possible intervention in Nicaragua itself, Reuters reported.

[Maj. Carlos Nunez Tellez, chairman of the government council in Managua, said that the Reagan administration had launched a policy of "pressure and threats" against Nicaragua.

[Kremlin spokesman Leonid Zaynatin repeated an earlier denial that Moscow was supplying arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas. But replying to questions from Western reporters, Maj. Tellez himself did not directly deny that Nicaragua had helped deliver weapons to the guerrillas, Reuters said.]

Mr. Haig said that Nicaragua had been warned that continued U.S. aid would be subject to its adherence to U.S. law prohibiting assistance to nations "involved in exporting terrorism and the support of aggression abroad."

He added: "This is an issue which we know today that the government of Nicaragua is indeed in violation of."

U.S. Immigration Rise Backed

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, in its final report to the president and Congress, has called for a "modest increase" in immigration to the United States.

The report also recommended a "time amnesty" for most illegal aliens and strict enforcement measures in the future, including penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame and chairman of a panel of 16, said Thursday, in summary, that "we recommend opening the back door to undocumented illegal migration, while keeping the front door a little tighter to accommodate legal migration in the interests of this country."

The commission was created by Congress in 1978 to provide a comprehensive review of a field dominated by confused, conflicting policies and arcane laws. It included four former cabinet officers, eight members of Congress and four private citizens appointed by former President Jimmy Carter.

In its 453-page final report, the commission said that the overall goals of immigration policy should be "national reunification, economic growth consistent with protection of cultural diversity consistent with national unity."

The commission said that its proposal for legalizing the status of illegal aliens was

Afghans Get Soviet Models for Institutions

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Afghan attorneys and judges are visiting the Soviet Union to learn how to change their Western-style legal system to match Moscow's.

In Kabul, elementary schoolteachers have just completed orientation courses on a new curriculum for the first four grades that emphasize Communism.

The Sovietization of Afghan institutions, most of which have their roots in the West, is well under way, according to observers in Islamabad and in New Delhi.

means, for instance, are running a police advisory program formerly operated by West Germans.

A radio report a month ago announced that more than 1,000 Afghans would be sent to the Soviet Union for technical training, including a group that will learn driving skills.

For the youngsters, the government of Bagram has set up a Soviet camp on the Soviet model, where 100 pupils between 7 and 9 years old from Herat, Kabul and Kandahar were taught how to protect public property.

"The concept is scary," said an Afghan refugee in New Delhi.

A former prosecutor in the Afghan Ministry of Justice reported that the entire Western-oriented Afghan legal system was being abandoned and replaced by the Soviet model. He said that all appeal courts had been abolished and persons without legal training, some with eighth-grade educations, were being appointed as judges because they had political connections.

During the last week, Kabul radio reported that two large delegations of Afghan lawyers and judges traveled to the Soviet Union "to get insight into the Soviet judicial system." Deputy Premier and Justice Minister Rashid Arian told a delegation on Feb. 19 that they should use every moment of their trip to learn the Soviet legal techniques.

According to an exile source in New Delhi, the first sign of a deliberate policy of Sovietization in Afghanistan came in the Soviet Union. Moscow announced that it was stringing electric power lines from the Soviet Union to Afghan cities because it would be too expensive for the Afghan government to set up its own power-generating facilities.

Reports are given almost daily of Soviet military and technical aid agreements, further tying the Afghan economy to the Soviet Union. Last year, according to Kabul radio, trade between the countries totaled \$670 million, and this year that amount is expected to increase to \$2 billion.



This picture made recently by an Iranian free-lance photographer shows Afghan guerrillas from the Bagran area trudging through snow-covered mountains 40 kilometers from Kabul.

Uncertainty, Criticism Muddle Future of Radio Free Europe

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — The mysterious explosion at the headquarters of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty on Feb. 21 was the first physical attack in the 31-year history of the stations, but the station's greatest fears now center on uncertainty about their independence and quality.

In recent months, the stations have been troubled by controversy over financing and programming. Soviet dissidents have called broadcasts of one of them, Radio Liberty, amateurish and unimpressive. And now there is concern both at their headquarters in Washington that the station administration may attempt to use the stations as an instrument for applying tougher, anti-Soviet policies worldwide.

Nation officials said last week they specifically feared a shift in emphasis of news broadcasts, news and commentaries from a present approach, which officials in Munich say they try to keep even-handed and generally active. If the stations adopt at President Glenn Fergusons led a less cautious and more diffident tone, some of the 1,604 staff members have said they would

"We have been absolved from inciting revolt, but everything being said in those days of brinkmanship was the antithesis of détente," Mr. Ferguson said. He emphasized that such reporting would violate current rules and guidelines.

The guidelines were drawn up in 1976 as the two stations were merged into their present form — a nonprofit corporation funded and supervised by Congress. The guidelines prohibit suggesting that the West might intervene militarily in any area covered by the broadcasts.

Broadcast Guidelines

The guidelines also rule out emotionalism, stridency and belligerence, and recommend programs to "calm moods in tense situations."

Currently that is what the stations are doing, notably with regard to Poland. "Twenty-four hours, calmly and objectively — like the BBC and VOA — we emphasize all the news we can get and verify about Poland and the same goes for the other areas," said a news-caster while preparing a daily program.

Two days ago, in a restrained manner, and relying on Western wire services and official Polish reports, we flashed Poland the agreements between the government and the students — eight hours ahead of the official radio there," he said.

In a similar spirit, Radio Liberty was beaming regular news and analysis of the 26th Soviet Party Congress under way in Moscow. "We are trying to tell Soviets in their own languages — the station broadcasts in 15 of the languages spoken in the Soviet Union — about what is going on without

Another Mongolia

The Russians, who occupy Afghanistan with more than 85,000 troops, appear to be trying to consolidate their ideological hold on the rugged, nationalistic and stubbornly proud Afghans, who are resisting the Red Army and refusing to accept some of Moscow's offerings, especially scholarships.

"They are in the process of trying to create an Afghan Soviet Socialist Republic," said an Islamabad-based analyst of Afghan affairs.

Others, however, reject that notion. In a recent article in Foreign Policy magazine, the experienced South Asia analyst Selig S. Harrison quotes a Soviet source who insisted that Afghanistan would become another Mongolia — a previously independent country that is under Soviet domination, although it maintains its status as a nation.

Oddly enough, the institutions that Moscow is trying to change do not reach deeply into Afghan society, which consists of a handful of major cities is governed largely by tribal customs.

Nonetheless, Moscow is working hard to convert the legal and education systems and is tying Afghanistan economically to it and the Soviet bloc. It also has placed Russians in key positions on newspapers and the state-run news agency, Bakhtar.

staffers fear facility will again be used for U.S. propaganda.

Up until 1971, the stations were run and financed by the CIA. And the approach to the broadcasts then contrasted sharply with the current one.

East European dissidents still bitterly blame the CIA for the role the stations played during the Hungarian revolt in 1956, when on at least one occasion they inaccurately reported that the United States was preparing to aid Hungarians battling Soviet troops.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

INSIDE

W. Germany Records Sharp Trade Drop

West Germany's January trade deficit was the worst on record since at least 1950. Analysts said the statistics were worse than their most pessimistic expectations. Page 11.

WEEKEND

Tips on the Art of Tipping

How to tip? Discreetly. But how much, when and to whom, exactly? Some surprising tips from the experts — concierges, bartenders, maîtres d'hôtel, doormen, cab drivers and maids. Page 7W.

COMING MONDAY

A Rare Point of View

Mitsuko Shimomura has achieved a lonely prominence: She is believed to be the only woman ever to become a foreign correspondent for a Japanese newspaper. The whispers from Tokyo — "Why isn't she home with her husband?" have followed her to New York, her base for some tough reporting on American business. An interview, on Monday's back page.

Dose of Propaganda

According to teachers who fled Afghanistan, the core elementary school texts carry a heavy dose of Soviet propaganda, emphasizing Communist history and slogans. However, no copies of the books have yet appeared in the Afghan refugee communities in Islamabad or New Delhi.

Higher education also is acquiring a Soviet stamp. For instance, the Science Academy of the Soviet Union recently signed an agreement with the Afghan government to exchange scientific information and train Afghan scientists.

The brightest Afghan students no longer are allowed to accept scholarships to Western universities, according to refugee sources, but instead are forced to go to the Soviet Union. Some students were reported to have refused to accept Soviet scholarships, fleeing into exile.

Other trade and aid programs are, being run by the Russians' Eastern bloc allies. The East Ger-

Gunmen Hijack Helicopter, Free 2 From High-Security French Jail

The Associated Press

PARIS — Two men armed with pistols and a hand grenade hijacked a helicopter Friday and forced the pilot to fly two inmates from the courtyard of a high-security prison near Paris before escaping with police helicopters in pursuit, authorities said.

Prison officials said that the helicopter landed in the yard of Fleury-Mérogis Prison near Evry, apparently during the convicts' morning exercise, and picked up Gerard Dupre, 33, and Daniel Beaumont, 40.

Mr. Dupre is regarded as one of France's most dangerous criminals, officials said. He is suspected of a series of holdups, some involving hostages. He was arrested on Jan. 7 while allegedly preparing a holdup at the Paris Gare du Nord railroad station, authorities said. There were no immediate details of Mr. Beaumont.

The helicopter set Mr. Dupre, Mr. Beaumont and the two hijackers down on a sports field on the edge of Paris, and the pilot then flew the craft back to its base. The inmates and the gunmen apparently escaped from the field.

The two men who organized the escape had rented helicopters twice in the past two weeks to take passengers to the coast, according to a spokesman for Helicop, a helicopter rental company. The men said that the run on Friday would be for the same purpose, but 10 minutes after they took off, they pulled out pistols and a hand grenade, the spokesman said. They falsely told the pilot that his wife and daughter were being held hostage and forced him to carry out the escape.

OPLE: Positive
PACKING
INTERDEAN
AIRCRAFT
FOR SALE

Anti-Coup Marches Proceed Despite 4 Bombings in Madrid

United Press International
MADRID — Undeterred by four bomb explosions along their route, more than 1 million Spaniards marched through Madrid Friday, night to protest the unsuccessful military coup last Monday.

At least four small bombs exploded on the march route, sending hundreds of people running in panic but causing no injuries. Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards also turned out for similar demonstrations in other cities, including Seville, Cordoba, Zaragoza, Oviedo, Burgos and Leon.

Political sources said that King Juan Carlos, who was credited with thwarting the rightist coup, tried to have the Madrid march canceled for fear that it would lead to extremist clashes and provoke the army into new rebellion. In the Basque city of San Sebastian, police fired rubber bullets and tear gas to break up an anti-coup demonstration because the marchers allegedly were carrying unauthorized banners.

Leaders of all parliamentary political parties except the neo-Fascist New Force Party marched at the head of the Madrid demonstration in a rare show of unity.

City police estimated that 1.2 million people turned out for the demonstration, billed as showing support for "liberty, democracy and the constitution."

The crowds shouted "Liberty! Liberty!" "Long live the king! Long live democracy!" and "No pasaran!" (They shall not pass!) — the battle cry of the defenders of Madrid against Franco's forces in the 1936-1939 civil war.

In Barcelona, Spain's second-largest city, police reported 220,000 marchers, and in Valencia, where a rightist general had sent his tanks into the streets the day of the coup attempt, police reported 350,000 demonstrators in the streets.

The nationwide rallies were the biggest street demonstrations backing democracy since Franco's death five years ago.

In Madrid, police bomb experts and security forces fanned out along the marchers' route, fearing attacks by neo-Fascists angered over the failure of the attempt to return Franco-style dictatorship to Spain.

Just before the demonstration began, four bombs exploded near the Cortes, where the Cabinet and

about 350 deputies were taken hostage by Civil Guards at the start of the attempted coup.

Rightist terrorists sympathetic to the military rebels claimed responsibility for the explosions in a telephone call to the Spanish news agency EFE.

Three of the bombs were planted in trash cans near the Prado museum and damaged nearby cars. A fourth exploded under a car, wrecking it.

Newspapers donated entire pages for advertisements that urged popular rejection of "the very grave events" Monday and Tuesday.

Three generals, including former deputy chief-of-staff Gen. Alfonso Armada, and 24 colonels and other officers have been arrested for planning or supporting the coup.

Gen. Luis Torres Rojas, former commander of Madrid's armored division, and Col. Jose Ignacio San Martin, Gen. Rojas' intelligence chief, were among those arrested. A fourth general, Jose Leon Pizarro, was dismissed as commander of the 3d Mechanized Division.

Hours before the marchers took to the streets, rightist guerrillas, who assassinated 21 persons last year, made their first attack of 1981 in the northern Basque country, shooting and seriously wounding a leftist bar owner.

Plots Against Suarez
MADRID (AP) — Former Premier Adolfo Suarez learned of rightist military plotting to overthrow his centrist government early in January, and resigned Jan. 29 in the hope that it would keep the plotters from attempting a coup, the independent newspaper El Pais said Friday.

The report could not be confirmed independently but an El Pais senior editor said that the paper stood by the article. Mr. Suarez left Madrid for a vacation Thursday, immediately after Mr. Calvo Sotelo was sworn in.

El Pais said that Mr. Suarez learned that ultra-rightist civilians and military officers opposing his government began plotting in December. The Madrid newspaper did not report when Mr. Suarez notified the king of his resignation, but did note that the monarch called for the armed forces to remain united and stay out of politics in a speech on Jan. 6.



Jose Leon Pizarro



Luis Torres Rojas



Jose Ignacio San Martin

U.S. Moves Ahead on Arms Sales to Saudis, Israelis

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has moved to overcome opposition to its planned sale of sophisticated aircraft equipment to Saudi Arabia by assuring Congress that the United States will compensate Israel by enabling it to purchase 10 more F-15s.

Details of the F-15 deal were presented Thursday by James F. Buckley, undersecretary of state for security assistance, at a closed-door briefing for members of the House Foreign Relations Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., chairman of the Senate committee, said the Reagan administration had made no final decision before consulting Congress. But he indicated that he expects little change in plans for the sale.

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D-N.Y., emerged from the briefing to declare that "almost every member of the committee has expressed serious reservations, if not outright opposition" to the Israel-Saudi Arabia arms package. "Apparently the decision has been made and will be announced very soon," he said.

Rep. Rosenthal, one of Israel's most outspoken supporters in Congress, said the administration wanted to meet a Saudi request for advanced equipment to boost the operational range of 60 F-15 jets that Saudi Arabia has ordered from the United States. He said the package would include "Sidewinders [air-to-air missiles], bomb racks, fuel tanks — the whole show."

In an attempt to balance the deal, he said, Israel would be provided with 5600 million in preferential financing to purchase 10 more F-15s for its own air force. Israel had earlier ordered 40 of the jets.

The New York Times had reported earlier that the administration would propose to sell 15 additional fighters to Israel, which has objected repeatedly to the Saudi deal.

Congressional sources said loans to finance the purchase of additional planes would be provided at 12-percent annual interest, making it difficult for Israel to afford the jets. With inflation running at more than

130 percent annually, the country has severe budget problems.

[The United States also is expected to remove restrictions on using U.S.-made components in Kfir jets that are sold to Third World countries and to give Israel "enhanced early warning capability" to guard it against possible attack by the Saudi jets. The Washington Post reported.

[It was not immediately clear what this enhanced capability will involve. Even if the United States were willing to sell them, Israel cannot afford to buy the sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes. It is likely that the United States will offer more modest help, such as increased ground radar or a greater sharing of U.S. intelligence information, the Post said.]

Rep. Rosenthal contended that, with the Saudis, "we're seeing the exact same scenario that we saw in Iran — dumping a vast amount of highly sophisticated American equipment into an area where the stability of the government is highly unpredictable. Overall, he said, "what we're doing is in-

creasing the scale of the balance of military terror in the area."

Sen. Percy said that he is convinced the administration has provided enough assurance that the Saudi jets could not be used against Israel. "I do not perceive that a basic change of direction has been asked for," he said.

But Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., said some Senate Democrats are not sure of that, and said he hopes the administration will weigh their concerns.

Earlier Thursday, administration officials went before a House subcommittee to defend their proposal for \$2.18 billion in aid to Israel in fiscal 1982. Administration officials argued that it was necessary to help counter "aggressive Soviet expansionist policies" in the Middle East.

The proposed aid package includes \$785 million in economic assistance and \$1.4 billion in military aid. The administration is also requesting about \$600 million in aid to help Israel build new bases for forces being withdrawn from Sinai.

Begin, in West Bank, Vows To Build More Settlements

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NABLUS, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, making his first visit to the West Bank settlements since 1977, said Friday that he had fulfilled his promises to build many Jewish communities in the occupied territories, and pledged to continue the settlement program.

Amid extraordinary security, Mr. Begin and three of his Cabinet ministers drove through the West Bank for five hours, visiting four settlements and reassuring their inhabitants that the Likud govern-

ment will not abandon its commitment to populate the territories captured by Israel in 1967 with thousands more Jews. Currently, there are about 18,000 Israeli settlers in 72 West Bank settlements.

Although presented as a fact-finding tour for the Cabinet, the trip clearly was the opening shot of the re-election campaign issue on which Mr. Begin is expected to concentrate most of his attention — the future status of the West Bank and of the Gaza Strip. Israel will hold a general election June 30.

Symbols of Promises
The opposition Labor Party has committed itself to a platform of territorial compromise with Jordan, offering to yield most of the West Bank in exchange for peace and the right to maintain outposts in the strategic Jordan valley.

Although he spoke only infrequently during Friday's tour, saying little of substance, Mr. Begin's itinerary and the places where he chose to be filmed by Israeli television cameras appeared intended to be symbolic of promises made four years ago when he began seeking the support of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faithful) and other settlement groups. Only three foreign newsmen accompanied Mr. Begin, whose route was kept a closely-guarded secret.

The prime minister visited Keddumim, site of the original Elon Moreh settlement, where in 1977 he made his controversial pledge that "there will be many more Elon Morehs." The statement prompted anxious responses from U.S. officials, who regarded settlements as illegal and an obstacle to peace, and from the defeated Labor Party, which had vowed building Israeli outposts in areas of the Samarian hills densely populated by Arabs.

Speaking to Keddumim settlement leaders, Mr. Begin referred obliquely to his 1977 pledge, saying, "I have kept my promise to build many settlements," and he vowed to continue.

Three Keddumim leaders criticized the government for not doing enough to settle the West Bank. One of them, Daniella Weiss, invoked Israel's return of the Sinai peninsula to Egypt, saying that "the land of Israel has parts to its body, and one of these is the Sinai. When something goes wrong with one part, then the other parts will be affected."

Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, architect of Israel's aggressive settlement policy, and Interior Minister Yosef Burg interrupted, urging the disgruntled settlers to consider the "positive" aspects of the settlement program.

Mr. Begin's 20-car motorcade sped over the twisting, narrow roads through the Samarian hills, led and trailed by several army command vehicles filled with soldiers and border policemen. Traffic was diverted from the motorcade route, and army troops were positioned at possible trouble spots and atop some Arab houses along the way.

As the motorcade entered Nablus, the center of Palestinian nationalist militancy in the West Bank, it speeded up noticeably, approaching 60 miles per hour as it raced through the nearly deserted main street.

Small knots of Arabs stood at some intersections and stared silently at the distinctive, large U.S. sedan in which Mr. Begin rode, but there were no signs of protest.

Taiwan Defection Report
PEKING — Yu Shanjun, 45, a Harvard-educated professor of physics in Taiwan, has defected to China, according to the Chinese People's Daily.

Italian Address
MOSCOW (AP) — A representative of Italy's independent-minded Communist Party told a Moscow audience Friday that a solution to the Afghan crisis should provide for the withdrawal of all foreign troops. Italian sources reported. He also declared that the people of Poland deserve "total respect" for their independence and autonomy.

Zimbabwe Captures 40
SALISBURY — Zimbabwean troops have captured 40 armed guerrillas of the Mozambique Resistance Movement in the eastern border region of Zimbabwe, Emmerson Mnangagwa, minister of state for state security, said Friday. The announcement was made at the end of a visit by a Mozambican military delegation.

Grain Accord
MOSCOW (WP) — A senior Kremlin spokesman said Friday that Moscow is interested in negotiating a new grain agreement with the United States, but he bitterly denied that the grain embargo has exacerbated the Soviet Union's deepening food supply problems.

"We are interested in trading with the United States," declared Leonid M. Zamyatin when asked at a press briefing on Soviet economic plans if Moscow will seek to renew the five-year grain agreement that expires this fall.

Forged Documents
Dr. Terrance Waite, who spent more than three weeks in Iran negotiating the release as a special envoy of Archbishop Robert Runcie, was with them. A spokesman for the archbishop's office in England said that they would spend the night in Athens and fly to London on Saturday.

The three missionaries were arrested in August and accused of being spies. They were ordered released last week when Iranian authorities said that the documents that led to their arrest had been forged.

Twice this week the Britons got as far as Tehran's Mehrabad airport without managing to leave. On Wednesday, authorities said that there were problems with travel documents. On Thursday, airport officials said that the Britons arrived too late to catch their flight.

Applause at Synod
LONDON (AP) — Anglican leaders meeting in General Synod broke into prolonged applause when Archbishop Runcie an-

nounced that the missionaries finally had departed.

The British Foreign Office, describing the release as "good news," added that Britain and Iran could not have normal relations as long as Mr. Pyke remained imprisoned.

Iran Regime Assailed
TEHRAN (Reuters) — Former Premier Mehdi Bazargan has accused Iran's clerically dominated government of exercising a monopoly of political power and said that his own moderate opposition had been treated as dissidents were under the late shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Mr. Bazargan, 73, who for nine months in 1979 headed Iran's first government after the departure of the shah, was addressing a public meeting of his supporters Thursday in Tehran's soccer stadium.

It was the first legal mass rally by an opposition group since the Islamic Republican Party took power in November, 1979. About 20,000 people attended, including several hundred Islamic party supporters who heckled the former premier.

He told the crowd: "Some people tell us not to criticize the authorities because there is a war going on or because other countries will exploit the situation. But it is the reasoning of dictatorial regimes to stop people criticizing under such pretexts. Such excuses were used by the shah's regime."

Russia Assails U.S. Over Trade Decline
(Continued from Page 1)

dim Zagladin told a news conference.

He said that Mr. Brezhnev's proposals were in "a consistent line" with previous Soviet statements supporting East-West détente.

"There can be no question of a reversal," he added. "We preserve our principles but we also try to come up with something new."

Mr. Zagladin apparently was referring to the comment by U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. that Mr. Brezhnev's willingness to reopen the strategic arms talks "may be the first dividend of the Reagan administration."

The Tennessee Republican said he thought "the clear and unambiguous signals that are being sent by President Reagan and Secretary of State [Alexander] Haig have had their impact."

Mr. Reagan, who initially called the summit proposal interesting, said in Washington Thursday that he and visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher agreed the plan needs to be carefully studied.

"We certainly have an interest in pursuing a serious, constructive di-

alogue with the Soviets," Mr. Reagan said.

Student Strike in Poland Settled as Truce Continues
By Brian Mooney

Warsaw — A strike by students at a teachers training college in northern Poland was settled Friday after local authorities met demands for better accommodations by 1983.

The two-day strike in the town of Olsztyn, in which about 450 students took over the rector's offices, broke a weeklong respite from unrest in the nation. But it appeared to be only a minor incident in a no way threatened the 90-day truce between the government and unions.

The Communist Party leader, Stanislaw Kania, returned to Poland Thursday from Moscow and told a meeting of factory workers that the Polish authorities' commitment to resolving conflicts

through political channels had been appreciated by delegates at the congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

"Participants in the congress took a great interest in Polish issues," Mr. Kania said. "This interest is marked with appreciation for the Polish United Workers [Communist] Party for striving off social conflict by political means only."

Polish Party Congress
The Polish Communist Party is itself preparing for a national congress but has not yet been able to announce a date because of continuing unrest within its own ranks. Many party branches are demanding free elections for the congress, contrary to the Eastern bloc system.

Polithuro member Stefan

Begin's Bloc Trails 2 Others in Survey

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud bloc trailed both the Labor Party and a new political grouping headed by former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in an opinion poll published on Friday.

The poll published in the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth showed that 36 percent of those polled were still undecided about whom they would support in the June 30 national elections. Twenty-seven percent said that they would vote for the Labor Party, led by Shimon Peres. Mr. Begin's bloc drew 12 percent but, for the first time, the results showed that the Dayan party has the potential to surpass the Likud with 14 percent.

Islamic Mission to Seek End to Gulf Conflict
TEHRAN — On the eve of an Islamic mission to end the Gulf war, Iran said Friday that its forces held the initiative in the battlefield and reiterated that it would not talk peace unless Iraq's army withdrew.

Leaders of seven Islamic countries and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat were due in Tehran Saturday in the latest effort to end the war between two of the world's largest oil exporters.

Diplomats said they saw little chance of the mission succeeding where a string of others had failed, as long as Iraqi troops were occupying Iranian territory. The mission was set up by the Islamic summit meeting in Saudi Arabia and includes the presidents of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Guinea; the premier of Turkey; and high-ranking officials from Gambia, Senegal and Malaysia.

Forlani Wins Confidence Votes on Economy
ROME — Premier Arnaldo Forlani's coalition government won three votes of confidence on its economic package in Parliament Friday and was scheduled to face three more Saturday.

Mr. Forlani asked for the unusually high number of votes of confidence to force potential defectors from his 4-month-old coalition to vote with the government or risk a new political crisis. A week ago, Mr. Forlani lost six times in votes on the economic package that were not votes of confidence.

The Chamber of Deputies Friday approved a rise in the minimum national monthly pension for employed workers of 1,500 lire (\$1.50) to 188,250 lire (\$188.25). It then rejected a Communist amendment that would also raise pensions for self-employed workers. A third vote endorsed the final text of the pension bill.

Bhutto Widow Returns Home After Detention
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Nusrat Bhutto, widow of Pakistan's executed prime minister, returned home to Karachi Friday after being detained for several hours in Lahore and banned from Pakistan's politically sensitive Punjab province.

To evade police restrictions on her movements she had disguised herself in an ankle-length veil and taken a small child with her when she travelled on an overnight train to Lahore to attend a clandestine meeting of opposition leaders seeking to end martial law.

The ranks of the opposition parties have been thinned by widespread arrests in the last few days as the military government of President Mohammed Zia ul-haq clamped down on political unrest.

Quake Damage Called Serious at Parthenon
ATHENS — Archaeologists Friday reported significant earthquake damage to the Parthenon temple atop the Acropolis, symbol for 2,500 years of the glory of Greece.

The ancient marble columns, which have survived fire, invasion and air pollution erosion over the centuries, received cracks that experts described as serious although barely noticeable to the naked eye.

Richter scale that struck Greece Tuesday night. It was followed by 652 aftershocks in 24 hours from an epicenter in the Gulf of Corinth, 60 miles southwest of Athens.

The Acropolis, a 510-foot hill which dominates Athens, is the site of both the Parthenon and another temple, the Erechtheion, which is famous for the Caryatids. These six marble statues of maidens clad in long Ionic tunics were saved from probable earthquake damage as a result of another threat — continuing erosion from air pollution. The five-ton statues were removed from the Porch of the Maidens last August and put into storage.



Prime Minister Begin shook hands with children who greeted him in Keddumim.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

2 Iraqi Diplomats Assassinated in Beirut

BEIRUT — Two Iraqi diplomats were shot dead here Friday after a midday automobile chase, police said. A Lebanese bystander was wounded.

The unidentified gunmen sped away from the scene. Iraqi Embassy accountant Mohammed Khodair died instantly in the car and his assistant, Kamel Abbas, died at a hospital less than an hour later, police said. The two victims carried diplomatic passports, according to the Foreign Ministry.

The Iraqi Embassy in Beirut has been the target of frequent attacks since the Iranian-Iraqi war broke out.

Peking Recalls Envoy Over Dutch Sub Sale

PEKING — China, calling the proposed sale of two Dutch submarines to Taiwan grave interference in China's affairs, said Friday it was recalling its ambassador from The Hague immediately, and asked for recall of the Dutch ambassador here.

"It must be pointed out that the distressing development of Sino-Dutch relations to the present status is entirely the making of the Dutch government, which must be held fully responsible for the retrogression of Sino-Dutch relations," said a Foreign Ministry note to the Dutch Embassy in Peking.

In Amsterdam, Foreign Minister Christoff van der Klaauw said that the Netherlands would recall its ambassador from Peking next week. Mr. van der Klaauw expressed his deep regret at the course of events.

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Europeans Upset Over NASA Cuts

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The European Space Agency has asked its 11 member-governments to protest the Reagan administration's unilateral abandonment of a joint U.S.-European space project, which could threaten emerging transatlantic cooperation in the space field generally, ESA and U.S. space officials said Friday.

The shelving stemmed from a recent decision by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to cut \$500 million in its overall budget for fiscal 1982. The cut was ordered by White House planners.

The project, one of several joint scientific space missions scheduled for 1983, calls for U.S. and European spacecrafts to fly over the north and south poles of the sun, officials of the Paris-based ESA said.

ESA officials said that half of the project's \$150-million budget has already been committed to developing its solar craft and involves scientists from 17 institutes in the member countries.

The mission is viewed as highly important for Europe's fledgling space research, since it represents ESA's first deep space mission into unexplored space territory.

The agency's immediate goal is to pressure Washington through diplomatic channels in hopes that the cut will be restored before March 10, the date that the proposed Reagan administration 1981 budget will be presented to Congress.

"The agency feels that, if action is taken at a top level and within the next few days, there remains a good chance that the project will be fully restored within NASA," an ESA official said.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources in Paris said that some form of protest or "expressions of concern" would be transmitted through the State Department next week, possibly on a joint basis. But the sources said that the language and manner of the approach had not yet been decided.

U.S. government officials Friday rated the chances of the project's success at virtually zero.

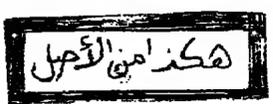
"With budget cuts taking place as they are, we will be lucky to keep what we have now," a space official said.

Not affected by the move are: second scientific mission involving the joint launching of a space telescope and the first test flight of the European Spacecraft, a manned laboratory designed to ride aboard an orbiting U.S. Space Shuttle. Both are scheduled for 1983. ESA and NASA officials said.

Lustiger Enthroned As Paris Archbishop

PARIS — The Most Rev. Jean Marie Aron Lustiger, who was born a Jew and converted to Catholicism, was enthroned Friday as archbishop of Paris.

Archbishop Lustiger, 54, assumed the post during a special Mass at Notre Dame Cathedral attended by a large crowd including Prime Minister Raymond Barre.



Democrats Counter Reagan Economic Plan

By Steven Ratner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democratic members of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, taking issue with President Reagan's economic program, are calling for more moderate monetary and budget policies.

The Democratic contingent, led by Rep. Henry S. Reuss of Indiana, the committee chair, called Thursday for more emphasis on structural changes, job training, in what the committee described as an alternative Reagan program.

In two years of bipartisan work, the committee Democrats and Republicans, evenly divided, 18-member body, have split almost evenly on the economic policy in Washington.

The split represents in part an ideological divide between Democrats and

Republicans. The Democratic prescription consists of more liberal growth of money supply and credit, smaller tax cuts aimed at middle-income Americans, and structural changes, including standby wage and price control authority. For their part, the committee Republicans have offered a program identical to Mr. Reagan's.

"The difference now is that supply-side economics has been kidnapped by this new group of eccentrics that believes that the bigger the deficit, the more you fight inflation," Rep. Reuss charged.

Whether Rep. Reuss and his Democratic colleagues will function as their party's economic leaders remains to be seen. But the views in the committee's annual report could represent at least a starting point. Democrats seek to develop an alternative to Mr. Reagan's economic policy. Among the points made in the report are the following:

- Monetary policy should be moderately restrained, but the Federal Reserve Board should avoid tightening that would unnecessarily damage the economy.
- Budget policy should be one of moderate restraint, which would be designed "to exert a slow braking force on our rate of inflation." Tax reduction should be aimed at liberalizing business depreciation to increase investment and offsetting 1981 payroll tax increases.
- Income distribution should not be worsened, as it would be under the Reagan program.
- Standby wage and price control authority should be put in place but invoked only as part of the comprehensive anti-inflation strategy advocated by the committee Democrats.

The hallmark of our program is moderation in monetary and fiscal policies and heavy emphasis on structural reform," said Rep. Reuss. "The administration's program does not sufficiently recognize the structural nature of our problem of investment, jobs and prices." The structural reforms sought by the Democrats would range from job training to increased capital investment by government.

Administration spokesmen lashed back at the committee Democrats. In an unrelated briefing Thursday morning, Donald T. Regan, secretary of the Treasury, said: "I just point to the past record of these same people and their tax cuts and the mess it's gotten us into."

Reagan Rejects Commission Proposal for Taxation of Social Security Benefits

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has rejected a presidential commission's proposal for taxing Social Security benefits of future retirees. The commission had recommended a series of changes in the Social Security program, including a 3 percent increase in the payroll tax on investment in Social Security.

The commission's report, which was released last week, also recommended that the Social Security trust funds be financed by a 3 percent increase in the payroll tax on investment in Social Security.

Reagan's reaction to the call for Social Security benefits taxation took him "40 seconds" to reject the idea, said a White House spokesman. "The president's exact words were, 'No, they paid taxes when they sent it to Prosperity said.'"

The proposal was immediately rejected by some members of the commission as "repugnant" and "outrageous."

Claude Pepper, D-Fla.,

who is 80, said the proposed age-eligibility change "could affect workers... too soon for them to adjust their retirement plans. I'm reluctant to tell people, 'You're going to be denied the benefits I'm entitled to in my lifetime.'"

Details of many of the proposals made Thursday had been reported previously, but not all the recommendations that reportedly had been under consideration were contained in the final report.

In the report, the commission said that Congress should require all businesses to set aside 3 percent of their payroll for investment in pensions. Workers would be covered after just one year, and could carry their pension rights with them from job to job, contrary to current laws.

Future Generations

The commission noted that millions of retired Americans are living in poverty because they depend on Social Security income. It called for an annual payment of \$2,700 for individuals and \$5,500 for couples — and only 20 percent receive private pension payments.

The Social Security tax increase scheduled for 1983 should be moved up to next January to help ease the system's short-run financial crisis, the commission suggested. To ease the added fiscal strain, individuals should be permitted to take a deduction in their income taxes for the Social Security payments, a tax break that would save them \$25 billion, the commission said.

"Unless deliberate action is taken in the next several years, future pension promises will be broken," the commission report warned. "Conflict among future generations of workers and retirees may increase if present conditions are allowed to persist."

Karen Ferguson, director of the Pension Rights Center, said the commission failed to deal with several pressing issues, such as the problems of workers now enrolled in pension plans who do not stay the 10 years needed to guarantee a pension, the erosion of income for workers receiving fixed-amount private pensions, and the problems of widows not entitled to a survivor's pension because their husbands died before the age of 55.



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took a pen from Rep. Clement J. Zablocki to sign the congressional guest register as she visited leaders of House and Senate in Washington.

State Department Rejects Envoy's El Salvador View

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Former Ambassador Robert White's charge that increased U.S. military aid to El Salvador is playing into the hands of rightist forces has been disavowed by the State Department. The administration plans to force Mr. White out of the Foreign Service.

Department spokesman William Dye, disputing Mr. White's testimony Wednesday before a House subcommittee, pointedly noted Thursday that he could not recall another instance in his 20-year diplomatic career when a senior Foreign Service officer had disagreed publicly with the policy of the administration in office.

Mr. White was summarily dismissed by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. after 11 months as ambassador to El Salvador. Washington sources said Thursday that Deane R. Hinton, a veteran Foreign Service officer who was chief of the State Department's Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs in the Carter administration, has been picked to be Mr. White's successor. Mr. Hinton previously served in Guatemala and Chile.

News Briefing

In his testimony Wednesday, Mr. White contended that the weakened leftist guerrillas in El Salvador's civil war are not a serious threat and that providing new military equipment will allow rightist-influenced security forces to "assassinate and kill in a totally uncontrolled way."

Questions about Mr. White's charges led to an exchange between Mr. Dye and reporters at Thursday's State Department news briefing that was characterized by an unusual tone of barely controlled emotion on the part of some questioners.

The nature of the questions showed that President Reagan's decision to make El Salvador a testing-ground for his determination to halt Communist support of insurgent movements remains a highly sensitive issue characterized by fears that the administration is prepared to back rightist forces in the Third World.

Some of the questions also centered on whether the isolation and disfavor in which Mr. White now finds himself indicate that the administration will permit no dissent from its policies.

Mr. Dye, presenting the administration view, said, "There were differences between this administration and Ambassador White... Where we disagree is where the immediate, principal threat is coming from. He seems to think it is coming from the right. We think it is from the leftist insurgents."

"I understand Ambassador White feels very strongly about the issue. I don't know him personally, but I understand he's somewhat emotional about it, and when a person has very strongly held views, maybe the only thing to do is express them."

Later, Mr. Dye said his comments about Mr. White's emotionalism were not intended to be pejorative. However, a senior White House official, speaking in a "background" briefing, characterized Mr. White as a "sorehead" and implied that there was no place for him in the conduct of the administration's foreign policy.

On the record, Mr. Dye would say only that several new assignments had been offered to Mr. White but he had turned them down. The assignments included jobs as an inspector and others below the level of ambassador. Under Foreign Service regulations, if Mr. White refuses what is offered, he will be dropped from the service.

Thatcher Cautions U.S. on Soviet Offer

United Press International

WASHINGTON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, stressing that Soviet troops are still marching in Afghanistan, urged President Reagan Friday not to "dash into a reply" to the Kremlin proposal for a summit meeting.

In appearances on two network news programs, Mrs. Thatcher also expressed caution about outside interference in El Salvador, where she said the most important allied goal should be to stop the flow of arms to leftist guerrillas.

In a speech at Georgetown University where she received an honorary degree on the second full day of her visit, Mrs. Thatcher offered a plan for the economic recovery of the Western democracies.

It called for restoring the soundness of Western currency, especially the dollar, by tightening the money supply; telling people they must adjust to a period of austerity; allowing national and international trade to flow more freely by reducing government intervention; and reducing Western dependence on imported oil.

Asked about Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's proposal for a superpower summit, Mrs. Thatcher said that Mr. Reagan should consider every aspect of the Soviet leader's lengthy and detailed speech before replying. "That takes an immense amount of time," she said.

She said summit meetings should be held comparatively occasionally. "The whole world occasionally expects some new philosopher's stone to emerge from them which will solve all problems," she said. "Life isn't like that. It's very, very careful negotiations. I think it would be a great mistake to dash into a reply."

Asked whether she saw signs of conciliation in Mr. Brezhnev's speech, Mrs. Thatcher replied: "It was indeed a very, very carefully prepared speech — but it was not followed by withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan. It would have been wonderful if it had been."

On the situation in El Salvador, she said that the United States has presented "very powerful evidence indeed" of arms shipments to leftist guerrillas from world Communist governments. Asked about possible U.S. reaction, she replied: "This, again, is an internal matter. Usually the essential thing is that the rest of us keep out under those circumstances. What's most important is that the source of arms going to those guerrillas should cease."

Asked whether El Salvador should be a symbol of Western determination to check Communist influence, Mrs. Thatcher replied:

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Congressmen Denounce S. Overseas Tax Policy

By Robert C. Sincere
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The campaign to ease the tax burdens of Americans abroad showed new life as a group of congressmen took to the House floor to denounce the current taxation as a barrier to U.S. exports.

Rep. Bill Archer of Texas, Bill Frenzel, Minn., Rep. J. Roussot, Calif., Rep. J. Lagomarsino, Calif., and Thomas Bliley, Va., all took turns in calling for elimination or at least a sharp reduction in the taxation of the income of U.S. citizens doing grave damage to the economy by making Americans and individuals abroad to compete with their counterparts.

A dozen other Democratic and Republican congressmen denounce the current taxation in the Congressional Record demanding quick action by Congress toward the end of a strong bipartisan coalition clearly exists already in the House. The bill would exempt the earned income of Americans residing abroad for 17 of 18 months from U.S. income taxes. The Frenzel bill has 37 co-sponsors.

Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark., would base taxation on a residency test, in effect exempting from U.S. taxation both earned and unearned income — pensions, interest, dividends and capital gains — of those Americans residing abroad for 17 of 18 months.

Sen. John H. Chafee, R-R.I., this bill proposes an exclusion of \$50,000 per year of the amount exceeding \$50,000, as well as a deduction for housing costs above \$5,000 a year for those Americans residing abroad 11 of 12 months.

Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La., the bill would target tax relief at those having "export-related income" or those who live in hardship areas. Those qualifying would be allowed a \$50,000 income exclusion that would rise to \$65,000 after two consecutive years abroad. They would also be able to deduct housing costs above 16 percent of the base salary paid an employee at Grade 14, Step 1 of the federal pay scale (now about \$24,700). Those not qualifying would still be able to claim the current deductions for housing, education, cost-of-living and home leave.

In addition, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., is expected to re-introduce a proposal he made last year that would exclude 80 percent of foreign-source income from U.S. taxation. Aides said that some details remained to be worked out but predicted that the bill would be ready before mid-March.

There is virtual unanimity among senators, members of the House, staffers and observers familiar with the issue that Congress will act to ease the taxes of Americans abroad during this session.

Howard Hanson, 84, Won Pulitzer Prize for Music

United Press International

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Howard Hanson, 84, Pulitzer Prize-winning composer, conductor and educator who directed the Eastman School of Music for 40 years, has died.

Mr. Hanson, who retired as Eastman's music director in 1964, was hospitalized last month. He died Thursday night of complications following a short illness, a spokesman for the school said.

A leading representative of the romantic tradition in American music, Mr. Hanson won the Pulitzer Prize in 1944 for his Symphony No. 4, Op. 34.

Mr. Hanson was born Oct. 28, 1896, in Wahoo, Neb. He studied music at the University of Nebraska and went on to the Institute of Musical Art in New York, which became the Juilliard School of Music.

In 1915, at 20, Mr. Hanson became a professor of theory and composition at the College of the Pacific in San Jose, Calif., and three years later was named dean of its Conservatory of Fine Arts.

In 1921, he won the Prix de Rome of the American Academy. The composer wrote at least 27 works for orchestra, including seven symphonies. He also composed choral and chamber works and an opera, "Merry Mount," which was performed at the Metropolitan Opera in 1934.

Mr. Hanson was a member of the American Musicological Society and the American Musicological Society.

Democrats Choose New Party Head

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party Friday elected Charles F. Manatt Jr., a millionaire California lawyer and banker, as its new national chairman.

Mr. Manatt was elected by acclamation after his only serious challenger, Joseph F. Crangle, former New York state Democratic chairman, withdrew from the race.

Mr. Manatt, 44, who has been the party's finance chairman, succeeds John C. White, the former Texas commissioner of agriculture who was chosen by Jimmy Carter to be chairman of the Democratic National Committee four years ago.

Political Home

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Manatt pledged "to renew the party from top to bottom for the challenges of the 1980s and the 1990s."

He pledged to restore the party as the political home for minorities, women and labor. "We alone represent them because we alone have actually sought their support," he said. "We have always needed them; we need them more than ever right now."

Mr. Manatt criticized both President Reagan and the Republican-controlled Senate for their conservative views.

"The Republican leadership looks backward, not forward — and as a noted American writer once said, 'You cannot walk backward into the future.' We must organize this party from the grass roots up — not from the top down," Mr. Manatt said. "It is my deep commitment that the DNC exists to elect candidates at every level from city council to the U.S. Senate."

Mr. Manatt is chairman of the board of First Los Angeles Bank, senior partner in his own law firm and was twice Democratic state chairman in California.

During the first day of their winter meeting Thursday, DNC members voted to have a third deputy chairman, a move to ensure that the four top DNC offices would be filled by two men and two women.

17 Lost in Crash Of Military Plane Near Philippines

The Associated Press

MANILA — A lone helicopter returned to base from a daylong search Friday without finding a trace of 17 military personnel still missing in the crash of a U.S. Air Force plane in the South China Sea that has claimed at least 6 lives.

A U.S. Navy spokesman said military authorities will decide Saturday whether to continue the search.

Twenty-four persons, including 17 U.S. Air Force and Army personnel, three Australians, two New Zealanders and two Filipinos were aboard the four-engine modified transport when it crashed Thursday during a joint amphibious exercise.

The Navy initially said 7 bodies had been recovered and 16 persons were missing, but later said that only six bodies had been recovered. The Navy said one American was rescued after the crash and was in serious condition. The rest were officially listed as "whereabouts unknown."

I Killed in Indian Riot

NEW DELHI — One person was killed Friday when police fired on rioters in the western state of Gujarat, the Press Trust of India reported. At least 26 have been killed in the state since students began protests last month against reserving medical school places for lower castes.

Pe SAYS Link Peking Was Never Broken

The Associated Press

ROME — Pope John Paul II re-visited Friday on a 12-day visit to a city that he said he did not see as the Vatican's diplomatic relations with China as broken.

The Holy See never broke relations with China, China just cut our apostolic representation, the pope told reporters in his flight from Alaska. He asked if he would consider diplomatic ties with China in order to normalize relations with the Communist government in Peking.

The Holy See, diplomatic relations do not have the same significance as for other nations," he said. "It is also a moral problem."

The Vatican is one of the few nations that maintains diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

During his visit to Manila last week, the 60-year-old pontiff is expected for a rapprochement with China.

Peru, Ecuador Agree to Talks On Border Strife

The Associated Press

BRASILIA — Peru and Ecuador have agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed Cordillera del Condor mountain range, where intermittent fighting has been reported since late January, and negotiate their border dispute.

The accord was announced in Brasilia on Thursday after extensive diplomatic efforts by the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile — the guarantors of a 1942 treaty, repudiated by Ecuador in 1951, that was supposed to settle the dispute.

Peru's Central Office of Information said that the conflict had been resolved and that the two sides would now "discuss the details of a formula for ensuring harmony and opening a way to more amicable accord."

The statement said that Ecuador had agreed to keep its troops on the western side of the Cordillera del Condor, while Peruvian forces would remain on the eastern slope, "where they have always been."

A meeting between the two sides was scheduled for the Ecuadorian border town of Huaquillas, the Peruvian statement said.

Senate Confirms Buckley, Stoessel

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate has confirmed five top-level State Department appointments, including that of former Sen. James L. Buckley of New York as undersecretary of state for coordinating security assistance programs.

The Senate on Thursday also confirmed Walter J. Stoessel, a career foreign service officer, as undersecretary of state for political affairs, the third-ranking post in the State Department. He is a former ambassador to the Soviet Union and West Germany.

Others confirmed were Richard Kennedy, undersecretary for management; Richard Fairbanks, assistant secretary for congressional affairs; and Robert Carl McFarlane, counselor.

Toll of Dead Youths Up to 19 in Atlanta

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — A 16-year-old boy who died of a blow to the head last December was added Thursday to Atlanta's list of slain and missing black children, bringing the total of unsolved cases to 19 deaths and two disappearances.

The body of Patrick Rogers was found on Dec. 7 in the Chattahoochee River northwest of the city limits. Police added his name to the list although the youth was a year older than the other victims and died of a blow on the head, whereas most of the others died of suffocation or strangulation, because he lived in the same area as the others.

New Mexico Jail Death

The Associated Press

SANTA FE, N.M. — A fight among three inmates in a corridor of the New Mexico State Penitentiary, the site of a riot a year ago in which 33 convicts were killed, has left one prisoner dead of stab wounds and a guard critically wounded.

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Psychodrama in El Salvador

Can it be that there's method in the madness of tying President Reagan's prestige to that of a junta in a coffee-bean republic?

In a flash, the El Salvador junta's struggle against 4,000 guerrillas has been made front-page news. The Kremlin is told that fateful negotiations over nuclear arms depend on that junta's success. Diplomats tour the world warning that whoever does not side with the United States in this effort invites retribution. Cuba has been threatened with blockade, and Mexico has been thus provoked into a show of sympathy for Cuba. All this for El Salvador?

There can be only one rational explanation. Mr. Reagan foresees a quick victory over the guerrillas and wants to advertise U.S. muscle by making an exhibition baseball game look like a World Series triumph.

Disconcertingly, his effort recalls our (ignored) advice to Jimmy Carter four years ago: that new presidents should demonstrate their machismo in a safely controlled episode, to avoid having to prove it in a costly crisis. For in the logic of nuclear deterrence, the more certainly a president is perceived as daring enough to go to war, the less likely it is that he will ever have to. How then can he prove himself? The Bay of Pigs, the slide into Vietnam, the rescue of the Mayaguez have all been chapters in this psychodrama.

One can almost hear the Reagan calculus: If the United States is to regain respect, it must rattle a few dishes somewhere. If the Russians are to be deterred from hauling Cuban troops to places beyond the reach of the United States, then threaten a blockade of Cuba now, when it's not really needed. If allies are to be herded into line in situations where they have divergent interests, test the prod in El Salvador, where they have none. Don't just parade force in Central America by reasserting a sphere of influence; declare the contest a metaphor for superpower competition the world over.

The only trouble with the idea is that Sal-

vadorans may not play their parts in Washington's histrionics.

Given the country's geography, it should be easy enough to deprive the guerrillas of Soviet-bloc weapons. But those recent arms shipments did not ignite this rebellion. The totalitarian left feeds on profound discontent. It can be defeated only by a progressive political program that the present junta proclaims but has been unable to defend against the totalitarian right.

The junta may need more economic aid. But to lavish weapons on it now will only strengthen the right-wing extremists in its ranks, the ones who have been frustrating social justice and land reform and turning peasants into rebels.

Perhaps there is still time to cobble together a democratic center to wage what Mr. Reagan calls a three-way civil war. If so, the worst possible strategy against the left is to make common cause with the violent agents of a deposed oligarchy. And the worst possible strategy against the extreme right is to leave it thinking it holds a U.S. president hostage.

If the president really means to show his toughness in El Salvador, he has to prove that the United States cannot be panicked into desperate alliances and military responses to a fundamentally political challenge. He has to summon the skill and patience that may still arrange a reconciliation between the democrats who serve with the junta and those who have bolted to the insurgents.

That effort requires not heliocentricity in Washington but shrewd diplomacy by all the Caribbean democracies, notably Mexico and Venezuela. Without an effective political program, Reagan's ostentatious strutting in a place of no strategic moment will indeed impress the world, but not in the way he intends.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Slight Underestimate

Inflation will be cured, according to President Reagan, by cutting federal spending to balance the budget. Unless, of course, inflation pushes spending up faster than the administration can cut. There was a wealth of instruction, not to say warning, in the little incident this week in which the White House disclosed an understatement of \$3 billion to \$6 billion in next year's spending estimates. That means another \$3 billion to \$6 billion to be cut from next year's budget, to stay within even the rather high figure that the president has set for the deficit.

One leading reason for the underestimate is evidently the very rapid rise in hospital bills, pushing up the cost of Medicare and its hospital insurance for people over 64. Medicare is one of Mr. Reagan's untouchable seven, the "social safety net" programs that are to be exempt from budget cuts and constraints. The president does not believe in reducing these benefits. Neither does he believe in trying to control hospital costs by legislation. Consequently, the rising patient costs are being multiplied against the rising numbers of elderly people in the American population. The cost of Medicare rose 14 percent from last year to this year alone. The Carter administration expected it to go up another 17 percent next year — and that's the figure that is, evidently, too low. Last year the Health and Human Services Department was trying to maintain a guideline holding the increase in hospital costs to 13.5 percent. As it turned out, hospital costs actually rose 16.5 percent.

The reasons have little to do with the fa-

miliar trilogy of waste, fraud and abuse. It's much harder than that. It's a demand to which this society has no good answer. The amounts of money that can be spent on medical care, particularly for elderly people, particularly for the treatment of serious and chronic ailments, are literally unlimited. Providing this kind of care is a proper and humane purpose to which to devote public funds on a large scale. But it is difficult to defend spending, even for the best of purposes, that increases without limit.

The Reagan administration doesn't defend it. The administration merely refuses to deal with it. Mr. Carter had tried to set a limit, in a gingerly way. It was beaten down by the hospital lobby. Now his successor is finding that even the final Carter budget, with its wry acknowledgment of defeat on this point, has underestimated the prospect for Medicare next year.

Mr. Reagan has reacted by telling his staff to cut other spending to make room for Medicare. But that process can't be carried very far without infringing equally urgent claims on the federal dollar. Mr. Reagan exempted Social Security and Medicare from his budget reforms because he does not wish to frighten retired people, or endanger his high standing among them. But sooner or later he is going to have to recognize that federal spending on health care is on an accelerating curve that, unrestrained, will jeopardize everything else that he is trying to accomplish.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Brezhnev's Summit Call

Even if the call by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev for a face-to-face meeting with President Reagan is merely an astute propaganda move and not intended as a serious attempt to settle differences, it still demands close scrutiny and a positive reaction.

Saber-rattling statements by these two superpower leaders have created a climate of apprehension and fear far removed from those days when detente was fashionable.

The logical answer to Mr. Brezhnev's call for a summit is to demand evidence of good faith first. If the tiger is prepared to change its spots, then let a token gesture be made. Plenty of opportunities exist for the Russians to demonstrate their sincerity in asking for such a meeting. Their troops have yet to pull out of Afghanistan, their support for the Vietnamese invasion and control of Cambodia has just been reaffirmed, tension is being increased by some very suspicious activities in the Middle East, Soviet violations of

human rights abound and Soviet support continues worldwide for terrorists disguised as national liberation fronts.

— From the Bangkok Post.

A Hard Lesson

Though there must be relief at the direct outcome of the attempted coup in Spain, too many questions remain unanswered to justify talk of return to normalcy.

Did the generals lie low for tactical reasons alone? What was behind the sudden resignation of Premier Adolfo Suarez? What influence is being exerted by the recent coup in Turkey, in the light of the ongoing confrontation with Basque terror?

Many high officers in Spain have no doubt considered the merits of a military solution, at least in theory. How far away such thinking remains from practical action still remains unclear.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 28, 1906

NEW YORK — Fifth Avenue had a breathless moment yesterday afternoon. When a tall handsome young woman crossed the street, as she raised her dress in avoiding the muddy street, a passer-by saw something that made him give a smothered laugh. A second man caught a glimpse and he also "smiled aloud." When a third man was similarly affected the girl's escort turned round angrily, and then he saw, on the black silk stocking, just above the daintiest boot, the letters "O.K." in startling white. "What's that?" he asked faintly. The girl glanced down and replied briskly. "Oh, my initials, of course. A pretty design, isn't it?" The girl's name was Olga Kildare.

Fifty Years Ago
February 28, 1931

CHICAGO — This was an unlucky Friday for Al (Scarface) Capone and one of his chief lieutenants, Tony (Mops) Volpi. Capone was found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to six months in jail, while Volpi was ordered to be deported to Italy as an alien who had illegally entered the country. The gang leader flushed deeply when he heard the sentence. Both men are expected to spend substantial portions of the fortunes they have amassed from racketeering in appealing. Capone's contempt consisted in remaining in Florida and sending the excuse that he was ill when ordered to appear before a federal grand jury to testify in an income-tax suit brought by the government.



'Coldest North Wind I Can Remember.'

Star-Spangled Boa Constrictor

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — It was columnist Joseph Alsop, if memory serves, who cast his piercing eye on the Middle East in the late 1950s and had this vision: He could have sworn he saw, advancing relentlessly through the Middle East thickets, a "star-spangled boa constrictor with the great, gray head of John Foster Dulles."

Today, you could make that read "the fine, solidary features of Alexander Haig."

The point now, as it was then, is not that there isn't a threat of Soviet penetration of that turbulent, tormented region. The point is that the Reagan administration, in its nearly limitless zeal to turn back clocks, may well be in danger of repeating history by enveloping its best Middle East friends in a smothering, perhaps crippling, embrace.

Insense Approach

In the 1950s (and in some cases even into the 1960s), the lavish, intense, high-visibility U.S. approach — complete with heavy military aid, formal defense arrangements and base agreements — did work for a time. But it can also be argued that, in the end, it contributed to the collapse of the celebrated Baghdad Pact, with the fall of the lynchpin, pro-Western government of Nuri Said in Iraq. Some would make the same argument in the case of the late Shah of Iran.

Nothing, in those days, was too much for Nuri Said or the Shah. Or for Lebanon, rescued in 1958 with U.S. troops and diplomatic mediation from disintegration. Only Jordan's canny King Hussein survived among those (Israel aside) who were the center of the most intense U.S. concern.

What brings all this to mind is the first real glimpse of the thrust and emphasis of the Haig-Reagan policy for the Middle East. The recent visit of Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir did wonders to sharpen the focus. Mr. Shamir pushed hard for a U.S. commitment to move quickly on the Palestinian issue. Israel's political preoccupation with its forthcoming election at mid-year, he argued, is no reason not to revive the suspended West Bank "autonomy" talks.

'Dangerous'

"We believe it is dangerous to leave the scene of the Middle East, without a constant activity in trying to enforce and continue the peace process," he warned publicly. But what he was told by the administration was that "they don't want to continue the ways of the former administration and in their view they have more urgent priorities."

While Mr. Shamir did not elaborate on loud, other officials leave no question about the "priorities" that the Reagan administration has in mind for the Mideast: The big concern is not Arab-Israeli but East-West. The line that Mr. Haig is reportedly giving to visitors is that the "Russians are on the move, that the whole Gulf will fall within a year or two if the United States does not make some countermove."

This fits comfortably into the Reagan administration's larger world view, whether we're talking about Saudi Arabia or El Salvador. The early emphasis, across the board, has been on military build-ups, and an expanded U.S. military presence almost anywhere and everywhere to meet the global Soviet-Communist challenge.

The question is how you apply this grand strategic concept, specifically and effectively, in the Middle East. The Carter administration made a modest start — with an enlarged naval presence in the Gulf; with agreements to "preposition" military supplies

and acquire emergency access to military "facilities" (we don't say "bases") in the area; and with the assembly of the beginnings of mobile Rapid Deployment Forces.

That Jimmy Carter's people thought, was about as much as the market could bear, boa constrictor-wise.

Economic Aid

And right there is the Haig-Reagan difference. The new administration is convinced that it can capitalize on the common security concerns of three seemingly improbable collaborators — Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The hope is that all three can be made to see the same Soviet threat that the administration sees. The further hope, which many observers think is unrealistic, is that they will be sympathetic to U.S. security concerns while neither of them is being done about their interests in the unfinished business of the Camp David framework for Arab-Israeli peace.

Economic aid would be the in-

centive to President Anwar Sadat to provide for a more substantial U.S. military presence on Egyptian bases. More arms for Israel, on more generous financial terms, would be the trade-off for upgrading the range and fire-power of Saudi F-15s with the bomb racks, fuel tanks and missiles that Mr. Carter refused to provide. The Reagan policy-makers, it's reliably reported, dream on about the real possibility of some sort of permanent deployment of ground forces on Sinai bases soon to be turned back to Egypt or in Israel itself — even while both Israel and Egypt, each for its own reasons, keep right on insisting the idea is politically and diplomatically unbearable.

You can't rule out a change of heart. But anything in the way of a Mideast military presence as star-spangled as the Reagan administration seems to have in mind could become acceptable only by much more demonstrable evidence of an immediate Soviet threat.

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U.S. Needs a Goal For Its Soviet Policy

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — There has been a sharp and widely noted contrast between the harsh signals broadcast by the Reagan administration so far and the renewed come-hither line of the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

The temptation here is to debate whether Mr. Brezhnev proposed talks because Washington's bark really worried him, or whether he wants to lure other countries away from the United States the better to bite off a bit more influence.

It is surely an idle question. The answer is probably both, and in any case we can never find out for certain. A cool attempt to analyze Moscow's position and figure out what the United States really wants from the Russians would be more useful.

To begin with, friends and allies are busily trying to puzzle out the real intentions of the United States. The words resound but the practical implications are quite fuzzy as yet, even to officials inside the administration. Undoubtedly, Moscow has no better crystal ball.

Cynical

The men in the Kremlin are more cynical and much further removed from U.S. ways of thought than the allies, who themselves are wondering how much of the Washington rhetoric is to cheer up the home front and how much is seriously addressed to adversaries.

The administration is telling senators that the choice of El Salvador as its first big foreign policy issue and a "test case" of East-West relations resulted simply from the pressure of urgent circumstances. But isn't very convincing. The guerrillas' advertised "final offensive" in January failed, and the State Department has said that their arms shipments through Nicaragua tapered off, at least temporarily.

Some Washington politicians sympathetic to the administration suspect little El Salvador was given priority because it's a relatively easy case logistically and politically, and the public is thirsting to "win one for a change," as one prominent senator put it.

But there are longer-range booby traps. For years the Russians have been arguing that it is not only legitimate but essential for a superpower (that is, themselves) to be directly concerned about hostile regimes near its borders. The Soviet alibi for invading Afghanistan was precisely that purported foreign intervention there constituted a threat.

Soviet Tradition

It would be well within the tradition of Soviet policy to suggest that predominant U.S. interest in El Salvador could be acknowledged in return for the U.S. recognizing Soviet interests in South-east Asia, which includes much more territory than just Afghanistan.

Mr. Brezhnev, in his 26th Congress speech, repeated his proposal for an agreement on the Gulf area

"with due account of the legitimate interests of all sides," a bid to get U.S. endorsement of a Soviet presence and right of intervention in the region.

There is no doubt that Washington has nothing of the sort in mind. But Moscow must be wondering just what the administration means by an "international code of conduct," which would presumably bind the United States as much as the Russians, and whether the United States is hinting that passing the "test" in El Salvador would bring the Soviet Union more indulgence near its own borders. The Kremlin has played the game of blowing hot air in one direction to suggest possibilities of accommodation elsewhere, and it has no way of knowing whether President Reagan is capable of doing the same.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has replied cautiously to the Soviet overtures, neither rejecting future talks nor encouraging specific hopes. That was wise, because the United States has yet to figure out its own position.

But the first move isn't to work out negotiating points that could be brought to conclusion at a summit meeting. It is to develop an American strategic approach adjusted to the contemporary world and to arrive at a clear view of what the United States actually expects from the Russians if they really do want to bargain.

That was never done in the Carter administration, and Zbigniew Brzezinski now says it is his major regret. It may be even harder for the Reagan administration because the new team contains factions that adamantly insist no gains should be attempted with the Russians until after the United States can make them cry "uncle."

No Guarantee

This isn't going to happen. No, there is no foreseeable time when the United States and Russia won't be rivals on opposite sides of a crisis somewhere in the world. No negotiations without a guarantee that the United States will come out on top is a formula for devastating arms race with great measure of military class.

At the same time, negotiating in specific areas without a well-thought-out framework of how the United States thinks it can live a little less dangerously with the Soviet Union risks apparent short-term successes, like Yalta, the turn out to be longer-range setbacks.

Henry Kissinger had the idea that the Kremlin could be drawn into a web of agreements that would make it in Moscow's interest to respect the East-West status quo. It didn't work well (to wit, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia, Soviet arms buildup, etc.) because it didn't take enough account of the rest of the world's concerns. Now the United States needs a better, more realistic picture of its own foreign policy goals for the decade and that it will be in a position to talk effectively.

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Letters

Peru-Ecuador Clash

The New York Times article "Behind Ecuador War, Long-Simmering Resentment," by Edward Schumacher, (IHT, Feb. 11, "Peru-Ecuador Clash Weakens Andean Pact") contains certain judgments about the territorial disputes between Ecuador and Peru which need clarification.

Public reports have confirmed that Ecuador did not precipitate the conflict and that, in fact, it was on the initiative taken by Ecuador that the Organization of American States called the emergency meeting of foreign ministers. The purpose of the meeting was accomplished in that the approved resolution recognized the existence of the problem, ratified the request for a cease-fire, ordered the dismantling of military operations and appointed the Permanent Council of the OAS as the monitoring body to insure proper compliance by both parties.

The meeting was not convened, as the author of the article states, to address the border question. Nor did the OAS leave the problem to the four guarantor nations of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol. In fact, the OAS undertook an independent course of action.

President Jaime Roldos Aguilera of Ecuador has the support of his countrymen. On this point, Mr. Schumacher is correct. Consequently, his subsequent remark regarding the president's political weakness because of differences between Congress and the president is not only contradictory but also inaccurate. Furthermore, both the president of the Congress and the president of the Supreme Court were members of the delegation Ecuador sent to the OAS meeting.

Ecuador maintains that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 1942 is not only in valid but also impossible to enforce, because of the presence of the Canepa River. The area where the conflict started last week is one which is not demarcated. Therefore, it is not possible to speak of Ecuadorians moving secretly into Peruvian territory.

Further, Ecuador was not prompted by any interest to attract international attention. Its attitude is, and has always been, that of expressing openly its concern regarding the existence of the border conflict with Peru and the need to solve it through peaceful means, as set forth by international law. In addition, international public opinion is aware of Ecuador's commitment to open democracy and of its government's efforts

toward the economic development of the country to insure the attainment of fundamental social goals.

RICARDO CRESPO ZALDUMBIDE, Ambassador of Ecuador, Washington.

This letter first appeared in The New York Times.

Not Impressed

There's not too much to rejoice at for a man of a small neutral country as to the achievements in its first weeks of activity. Mr. Reagan's \$8-million inauguration feast could have been made a much more dignified affair if it had cost a fraction of that amount and the new president had taken the opportunity to give the remaining millions away to international charity.

The headline "Reagan's Cuts in Budget Could Reach \$50 Billion," however, is another disappointment to that effect: There'll be all sorts of "cuts" to the detriment of domestic and worldwide social peace and well-being, whereas "the overall military budget is expected to increase by \$23.6 billion over Mr. Carter's request for 1982."

Hopefully, another IHT headline "Europe Reaction Is Wary to U.S. on Neutron Arm," will eventually mean that the United States is saved at least the expensive trouble of "deploying neutron warheads in Western Europe."

And what can the new First Lady do and accomplish in the projects of the White House (which, as the recent visit of South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan seems to indicate, may soon develop into a favorite pilgrimage goal of dictators and U.S.-sponsored anti-democratic strongmen)? As a woman I can only encourage Mrs. Reagan to follow her own

woman's intuition, not primarily in the world of fashions but in the manifold tasks of assuaging the suffering and plight of a world in which even the pope can't mingle with his "sheep" but has to depend on a fancy custom-made, bullet-proof, safety glass-armed car.

Her influence on mankind's eternal fight for human rights could become tremendous.

BRUNA G. BIRMANN, Zurich.

Red Army Woes?

Re excerpts from (IHT, Feb. 9) "Kabul Sources Report Problems in Red Army":

(a) "An increasing use of hashish and other drugs" and (b) "a breakdown in discipline of the Soviet Army."

Once upon a time it was *cherchez la femme*. Nowadays it is *cherchez la drogue*.

WILLIAM PASSIGLI, Minusio, Switzerland.

Greek Politics

The analysis of Greek politics by Marvin Howe (IHT, Feb. 17) is both contradictory and inaccurate. In fact, it smacks a bit like a piece of propaganda for Pasok, the Socialist movement.

How can Pasok be called a Marxist party in one part of the story and then later on have the view expressed that should Pasok come to power "the realities of governing would probably not permit major foreign policy changes?" Do you know of any Marxist parties that changed their views once in power?

The article also advanced the possibility of an unfortunate parallelism between the upcoming elections and those of 1963. George Papandreu and his Center Union then won a narrow pluralistic victory and the king not

only gave him the mandate to form a government but also the great light for new elections. Obviously, the Center Union did not "force" new elections." Rather, the crown bestowed unprecedented favoritism on Mr. Papandreu. The king had a number of other options which he totally disregarded.

MANOLIS KOTHRIS, President, Foreign Affairs Committee, Athens.

Incensed

After reading "Reagan's Start A Seen From Moscow" (IHT, Feb. 5), I am incensed by your permitting the Soviet propaganda machine to use your pages to reach new audience. You present Tass "the Soviet press agency." It is an organ of the Soviet government, the propaganda agency of the Soviet government, if you will.

Yuri Kornilov's article presents the only alternative to detente: "the nuclear holocaust." The Soviet Union has been stressing its importance... of respecting its rights of every people to be masters in their homes... (Who that include Afghanistan, too?)

RAY CARPENTER, Innsbruck, Austria.

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U.S. Needs
for Its Soviet

July 1975

Reagan Faces Key Decisions on Indochina

By Henry Karnm
New York Times Service
GKOK — The people of Cambodia and Laos live the way of the Hanoi government, and, however uneasy they may be, they see the horizon that change. United States may no longer...

Sihanouk Drops Plan for Front

PEKING — Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Friday that he had been forced to shelve his plan for the formation of an anti-Vietnamese united front in his homeland. The prince said in a telegram from North Korea to Reuters in Peking that he had been compelled to cancel the plan because of the opposition of many Cambodian exiles in France to cooperation with pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge guerrillas. But he said that he still intended to meet the guerrillas "to examine the problem of Cambodian liberation together."

Prince Sihanouk had said earlier in February that he was prepared to lead a united front because of "pressures from friends in Cambodia, America and Thailand."

United Nations or risk Chinese and Southeast Asia displeasure by supporting the new rulers in Phnom Penh. If U.S. policy changed, the principal criticism among U.S. friends in Southeast Asia would come from Thailand, which has long borders with both of Vietnam's satellites and feels itself at the edge of possible confrontation in Southeast Asia. Singapore, which has been the advocate for Southeast Asia's case against Vietnam, would strongly support the Thai stand, but Malaysia and the Philippines would probably show less unhappiness.

Malaysia and Indonesia, while supporting Thailand, are more amenable to striking a bargain with Vietnam, possibly for a gradual withdrawal of some of Hanoi's 200,000 occupation troops, since they consider Vietnam a buffer against Communist power that they fear even more — China. Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia has removed one problem with which the United States had to wrestle: normalization of relations with Hanoi. Even before the invasion, Vietnam's increasingly formal affiliation with the Soviet camp cooled the Carter administration's desire to take up Hanoi's offer of diplomatic relations without a precondition of reparations payments. The march into Cambodia put the issue on ice.

Refugee Problem
The United States made a major contribution to the stability of Southeast Asia with the decision to absorb the brunt of the problem created by the huge number of refugees from Indochina. In June, 1979, the United States raised the quota for accepting these refugees to 14,000 a month, thereby preserving the principle of asylum in a region where it is not generally practiced and also removing a major subject of contention.

Governments in this area hope that Mr. Reagan will continue the program when it comes up for reconsideration. Many refugee officials hope that the United States will accept more immigrants from the great number of Cambodians camped in the border areas, who do not intend to return voluntarily to their country.

The Communist victories in Indochina and Vietnam's subsequent alignment with the Soviet Union against China introduced, for the first time, a Soviet base of power in Southeast Asia that is being watched by the rest of the region for indications of exploitation for military purposes.

Anti-U.S. stirrings are most open in the most pro-U.S. country, the Philippines. The presence of two major military bases, the only ones the United States has in Southeast Asia, provides a focus for the sentiments. Opponents of President Ferdinand Marcos, now in his ninth year of authoritarian rule, often concentrate their criticism on the naval and air installations, and in that sense political upheaval in Manila might present Mr. Reagan with a major Southeast Asian problem.

Marcos System For Parliament Gains Approval

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos, who lifted his martial law rule last month, gained approval Friday for a revised parliamentary system.

Mr. Marcos is expected to retain wide powers because so far he is the only candidate for the presidential election, tentatively scheduled for May 27.

Under the revised system, the president could institute martial law in case of an invasion or insurrection. The interim National Assembly, which is controlled by Mr. Marcos' New Society Movement, overwhelmingly approved the constitutional changes.

The assembly also agreed to constitutional amendments on the formation of a French-style parliamentary system under which the president could appoint and dismiss the premier.

Maze Hunger Strike Set

BELFAST — Jailed Irish guerrillas plan to launch a new hunger strike in Northern Ireland's Maze prison Sunday, although British has said in advance that it will not concede political prisoner status to them.

Group Claims Blast

MUNICH (AP) — A group calling itself Armed Secret Execution Organization claimed responsibility for the bombing that injured eight persons at the studios of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty, police said Friday.

The previously unheard-of group sent a letter in Polish to the broadcast station, police said. The text of the letter was not disclosed.

WS ANALYSIS

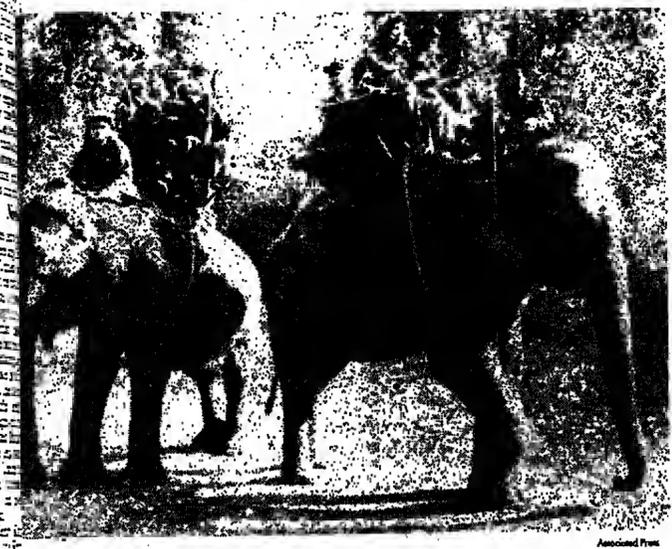
the destiny of the region but the Reagan administration will soon face decisions on China policy. for enclaves along the slanted border with Thailand which troops of the former of Pol Pot are based, Cambodia has been stabilized under Chinese military occupation. Government of President Heng is secure in Phnom Penh. In the invasion by Vietnam in 1978 has been allayed by internal relief and also a great interest in domestic food production the last monsoon has not followed up its in-lane reaction to Vietnam's in Cambodia with any but a diplomatic campaign hold recognition from the Heng-sponsored regime and serve the former govern-

ment's UN membership, even though it no longer controls significant territory or population. Peking, which had threatened "a second lesson" unless Hanoi changed its ways, appears to have grudgingly accepted its present inability to dislodge Cambodia from the Vietnamese realm.

Credible Deterrent
The Soviet Union's continuing military and economic support of Vietnam appears to have served as a credible deterrent against renewed Chinese use of force. The administration of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter became serious misgivings caused by the misdeeds surrounding the ousted regime of Pol Pot, which Mr. Carter had condemned as the world's worst violator of human rights, to vote in the United Nations in favor of letting it retain its seat in each of two General Assembly sessions that followed its overthrow. Administration spokesmen cited the principle of not countenancing armed aggression.

Whatever the issue of principle, U.S. support of the Pol Pot remnants, balanced somewhat by its principal role in financing famine relief, is certainly welcomed by China and, in varying degrees, by the non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia.

Mr. Reagan will, in the first autumn of his administration, have to decide whether to continue the Carter policy on Cambodia at the



Rouge guerrillas from the ousted Pol Pot regime ride elephants near the Thai border.

Hidden, Mysterious Illness Claims Lives among Laotian Tribal Refugees in U.S.

By Bill Curry
Los Angeles Times Service
LAND, Ore. — In search of freedom, orphaned a new life, Yong Leng Thao brought his eight young children to the United States Laotian refugee camp in Thailand last July. He died last month. The cause of his death — finding a new life, Yong Leng Thao died — with his death — a medical mystery — among tribal communities in Portland and the United States and has prompted a federal investigation.

Leng Thao had been up late watching television went to bed in the early hours of Jan. 8. He awoke his wife, Xiong You, but both came his labored breathing, so loud that it woke her. She shook him. The tears ran down as she recounted those next moments of horrors in which she realized that she could do more.

Autopsy Slab
Leng Thao's death would have gone as unremarked as that of several other Hmong already had, that he was the second Hmong in Portland to cross Dr. Larry V. Lewman's autopsy slab in 1979.

Both Yong Leng Thao and Xiong You Xiong, he was no explanation, no suggestion of the death — not even after an autopsy, microscopic examination of tissue, toxicology tests and interviews with surviving relatives.

Dr. Lewman, the county medical examiner, said that two other Laotian refugees had died last a similar manner. In nine months, four men had died with no medical explanation. Dr. Lewman said, "They were very, very similar. All relatively young, all during their sleep. I don't know what we've done to medical officials in other cities with large and Indochinese populations disclosed no in-

dication of a more widespread pattern of death, until it was reported that four Hmong had died mysteriously in St. Paul, Minn.

That spurred the search for more. Following the death last week of another Hmong man in Minneapolis, Dr. Lewman has recorded at least 13 sudden, unexplained deaths of Laotian refugees during sleep since 1978. Additional cases were found in Seattle, Des Moines, Iowa, and Orange County, Calif.

In the Hmong communities, there is talk of still other deaths. "There have been 19, 20 very similar deaths," says Kuxeng Yongchu, a Hmong leader in Portland, "and we have never had any legitimate explanation. The Hmong community would like to see all these autopsies brought here in one central place and have a medical task force do investigations and research."

Chemical Agents
Some attribute the deaths to chemical agents that the Hmong and other hill tribes were exposed to during the prolonged warfare in Southeast Asia. "It just doesn't make sense to me," said Dr. Lewman, disputing the claim. "Nerve gas doesn't act this way. There's no evidence... Secondly, if it was nerve gas, why does it affect only males, and why only during the night? And if nerve gas doesn't affect people right away, if it takes four years, it's not very effective."

Nonetheless, Rep. Jim Leach, R-Iowa, has asked for a federal investigation of the deaths and any lingering effects of exposure to nerve gas. Rep. Leach was instrumental in 1979 in making public U.S. intelligence reports of chemical warfare in Laos.

Dr. Lewman wonders whether the remote mountain people have long experienced such swift, inexplicable death, which only now is being scrutinized by modern medicine.

He cites "bangung syndrome" — named after the Philippine word for nightmare — that is known to strike and kill young Philippine men in what appears to be a similar manner.

"In our village," Xiong You said, "we have never had such a drama" like the death of her husband and the others.

Radio Free Europe Beset by Criticism, Uncertainty

Continued from Page 1
ing they do anything about it as an official. However, not everyone shares upbeat views about how well things perform.

Russians Complain
widely publicized letter to President Jimmy Carter, three Soviet intellectuals Vladimir Bukovsky, Leonid Plyushch, and Vladimir Alexandrov. They said that the quality of Radio Free Europe's programs had declined, mainly because such leadership as Alexander Solzhenitsyn have declined to work

particularly forbidding any references to "the Baltic lands as occupied by the U.S.S.R." and that the U.S. management of the station "has been entrusted to people not professionally or philosophically interested in it."

Mr. Maximov, a writer, immigrated to the West in 1974 and regularly contributed to Radio Liberty until a year ago.

Vigorous Denial
However, station officials, including Russians working there, vociferously denied Mr. Maximov's allegations, particularly those charging that the programs and broadcasters are amateurish.

"As Maximov knows, the staff of RL and RFE are professional, accredited journalists. Much of the material they handle comes from Western wire services in the Eastern countries. Indeed some of our staff contribute to his journal in Paris," a spokesman in Munich said.

However, U.S. and European officials and journalists, including former station employees, said that some of the allegations made by

Need for Money

Mr. Ferguson, conceding that he was aware of some of the problems cited by critics, said that money was the major problem in managing the stations.

The 1981 budget as approved by congressional appropriation committees totaled \$93.4 million. But he said this amount should be increased to more than \$100 million to improve and expand programs,

particularly those beamed to Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union and which a station source described to a New York Times correspondent last year as "a shoestring operation."

The only alternative is cutting back operations and personnel, Mr. Ferguson said.

Congressional sources in Washington said they saw no immediate prospects for increasing the RFE-RL budget, which has been approved by the Reagan administration, and that the betting was that the stations would continue to be funded at roughly their present levels.

Group Claims Blast
MUNICH (AP) — A group calling itself Armed Secret Execution Organization claimed responsibility for the bombing that injured eight persons at the studios of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty, police said Friday.

The previously unheard-of group sent a letter in Polish to the broadcast station, police said. The text of the letter was not disclosed.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns: 3 Month Stock, 12 Month Stock, 18 Month Stock, 24 Month Stock, 30 Month Stock, 36 Month Stock, 42 Month Stock, 48 Month Stock, 54 Month Stock, 60 Month Stock, 66 Month Stock, 72 Month Stock, 78 Month Stock, 84 Month Stock, 90 Month Stock, 96 Month Stock, 102 Month Stock, 108 Month Stock, 114 Month Stock, 120 Month Stock, 126 Month Stock, 132 Month Stock, 138 Month Stock, 144 Month Stock, 150 Month Stock, 156 Month Stock, 162 Month Stock, 168 Month Stock, 174 Month Stock, 180 Month Stock, 186 Month Stock, 192 Month Stock, 198 Month Stock, 204 Month Stock, 210 Month Stock, 216 Month Stock, 222 Month Stock, 228 Month Stock, 234 Month Stock, 240 Month Stock, 246 Month Stock, 252 Month Stock, 258 Month Stock, 264 Month Stock, 270 Month Stock, 276 Month Stock, 282 Month Stock, 288 Month Stock, 294 Month Stock, 300 Month Stock, 306 Month Stock, 312 Month Stock, 318 Month Stock, 324 Month Stock, 330 Month Stock, 336 Month Stock, 342 Month Stock, 348 Month Stock, 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Herald Tribune WEEKEND

Peek Into Victorian Life

by Mary Blume

ONDON — London's newest museum is quite simply a house, and not even a grand one. The Linley Sambourne house, which opened briefly last week, went into hibernation for the weekend, and will start receiving visitors again in a middle-class Victorian flat that makes it interesting is that it has been lived in by the same family, and little since Linley Sambourne and his wife moved in in 1874.

The house is at 18 Stafford Terrace in Kensal Green, a then-suburban development built between 1867 and 1874 in stolid, vaguely Italian-Pulchro brick (fancier parts of town were built in Queen Anne or Georgian styles, known as "Sammy," was a simple, Punch cartoonist. The house had been bought by his wife's parents. "I think it's a bit worried about its ability to hold up," says Hermione Hobhouse, secretary of the Victorian Society, which runs the house. "I've been working in the drawing room with friends and subjects of his cartoons at weekly dinners, branching out into the exceedingly ornate diploma designed for the International Exhibition and was very proud of it, and raising a family," says Sambourne's granddaughter, Countess of Rosse, who was filled with the house's charm and lavender water. "The small, snug house still has an air of comfort. Lady Rosse, one of the founders of the Victorian Society and the wife of Lord Snowdon, herself lived in it for 15 years. Visiting it as a child, she writes in the book "The deep brown draperies and the little firelight, but Stafford was a happy place."

The house is furnished in a typically Victorian style, with dadoes and William Morris wallpaper, furniture in Puginesque neo-Gothic style, drawings by Kate Greenaway, and a bust of Gladstone. Sambourne's favorite horse that has been made into a tapestry is a rather engaging Victorian thug. Expensive wallpaper in Spanish leather has been used, but pieces where the eye is most likely to fall are the dust-catching wealth of objects

that fill its rooms, the house is in impeccable order thanks to volunteer members of the Victorian Society, who polish brass and lay fires with the urgent devotion of a Victorian tweeney.

Sambourne worked at home, sending his weekly cartoons to Punch by messenger (Lady Rosse recalls a little messenger boy with pill-box hat, white gloves and bicycle in attendance at the outside gate). If he was skilled with his pencil, "Sammy" was famous for his slips of the tongue — "I don't care for Lady Macbeth in the street-walking scene" — and his stern warning to a friend, "You're digging nails in your coffin with every stroke of your tongue." Says R.G.G. Price in his "History of Punch":

"Sambourne worked from an extraordinary collection of props and 10,000 photographs. He carefully drew his figures in the nude and added the uniform or dress on the top... He was a happy, kindly man, very energetic and always rushing off to shoot or hunt or yacht. "Sammy" was loved by his colleagues, who were much amused by his naivety and respectful of his goodness."

He had two children: a daughter who married well and a bachelor son known as Roy but christened Mawley Herapath, who lived on at

18 Stafford Terrace, after Sambourne's death in 1910, thus unintentionally assuring that the house would be unchanged. "Nothing changed because it's always the daughter-in-law who changes a house," Hermione Hobhouse says.

During Roy's tenancy, his sister, who was Lady Rosse's mother, kept a sharp eye on the house. "She insisted on paying for the running of the house, an excuse to lock all drawers, taking good care to keep the keys and arranging any question of throwing away, or tidying," Lady Rosse says.

Still, Roy left his imprint: photographs on his bedroom wall of pretty actresses and of boating parties give a capsule view of an Edwardian bachelor's existence, when life was one long weekend.

In 1978 the Earl and Countess of Rosse offered the house to the nation. Because of its unique character, it received a grant from the Land Fund and was bought in 1978 by the Greater London Council, who leased it to the Victorian Society.

The Linley Sambourne House is open to the public from March 1, on Wednesdays and on Sunday afternoons. For information on guided visits and to confirm opening hours, visitors should telephone the Victorian Society at 944.10.19 in London.



The cozy Sambourne drawing room, typically Victorian, decorated to the teeth.

The Other Strindberg

by Helen Lion

DUESSELDORF — Strolling through the many exhibits of the Strindberg Festival in this town is like watching trickles of lava simultaneously pouring down a dozen volcanoes.

The photographs, paintings, occult symbols, letters, sketches, traces of plans realized and plans gone by the wayside reveal a sort of modern-day Leonardo da Vinci — of the literary, *Waltz* kind.

We are confronted with the slight, steely-eyed figure of a haunted man whose great ambition was to "understand the world and its ways" — with the aid of pen and paintbrush, black magic and lensless cameras.

For the first time anywhere, the total Johan August Strindberg is being shown (in Duesseeldorf till March 8; in Munich, March 18-April 26; in Berlin, May 3-24). Even his countrymen will learn a great deal about their greatest playwright, who so profoundly marked the European and American stage.

The Strindberg Festival is about the other, unknown Strindberg — a man variously influenced by Nietzsche and Heine, a man terribly preoccupied with himself, a strange genius who could — and did — unleash creative forces in a dozen directions, who passionately pursued many women but could not hold on to any one of them for very long.

"Don't ask me to believe this," exclaimed an angry teen-age visitor, turning for approval to her classmates sitting on the museum floor. "A man who paints, photographs, writes heaps of letters, plays, novels, articles — all at the same time — no, that's impossible!"

The fact is that Strindberg painted only when he couldn't write. He painted when he was disturbed; he wrote when his mind found a modicum of peace. But the dramatist so concerned with human destiny is the artist who

completely ignores the human figure. While his plays probe the human psyche, the 43 paintings at the Stadtmuseum, gathered from private collections and Swedish museums and comprising 90 percent of all his production, are landscapes totally bare of humanity.

The oils show the elements in an uproar: violent windstorms, tossing sea waves, icy beaches — reflections of Strindberg's own inner turbulence. When a few of his canvases were shown last year at the Venice Biennale, their modernism elicited considerable surprise and interest. "Golgatha," painted after his first wife left him in 1894, is a tumultuous mass of black, while "Inferno" (1901), after his second wife left him, is a stormy mass of white rising out of relentless blackness.

Given his dark moods and occasional misogyny, one can imagine that "The Lonely Mushroom," a white-dotted red fungus on a white and light-blue surface, was meant to symbolize the disloyal woman marring a pure landscape.

Women always played a negative role in his life. His mother was a housemaid and, while he later launched numerous satires against the strict structuralism of Swedish society, he resented being the son of a maid. He externalizes this in the autobiographical "Son of a

servant" (1913). He also married three times, though each wife abandoned him after a relatively short and tempestuous union. He fathered five children, all of them left in the custody of their mothers.

Strindberg lived 63 years, from 1849 until his death by cancer in 1912. (The present tribute is tied to no anniversary.) During these years, he was poet, playwright, reporter, novelist, theater and art critic, chronicler of Sweden, self-exile, painter, photographer, a man who dabbled in alchemy and invoked black magic, an insolate who, under the influence of almost nightly overdoses of alcohol, wrote insulting letters to friend and foe, a radical who criticized the manners and mannerisms of his time, an orientalist who classified Chinese and Japanese literature at the Stockholm Royal Library.

He felt compelled to write three autobiographies, and almost all the photographs he took were of himself (this in addition to being snatched by some 30 professional photographers). When asked why he was so obsessed with photographing himself, he said, "But I want people to see my soul and that comes out best in these photographs."

Photography fascinated him, much as it did his writer contemporaries, Lewis Carroll and Emile Zola. But his preoccupation was more than interest in a new art form. He spent much time photographing celestial bodies, for instance, and in March 1894 sent samples of his work to the Astronomical Society in Paris.

He spoke of "repetitious cloud formations" and wanted to prove, by drawing and by photograph, that these were supernatural phenomena. In 1906 he began experimenting with life-size enlargements, convinced that they had occult meaning. He distrusted lenses because he believed they distorted reality. He once had a camera built out of a cigar box (which is on view), but there is no record that this camera

band sitting against patterned wallpaper. Strindberg with velvet cap, sitting at desk, pen in right hand, his left fist against his temple in a "thinking" pose. In knitted basque cap and black ankle-length raincoat staring at the world with a piercing look he interpreted as virile. (He suffered from his small physique and liked to fancy himself a Nietzschean superman.)

"This is format, composition and lighting!" he wrote on the back of one photo dedicated to actress Fanny Faulkner, the object of his intense admiration after his third wife, Harriet Bosse, left him.

A biographer reveals that Strindberg feverishly jotted down his experiences as well as unusual words he happened to think of. He would cross the words out as he used them in his writings — so he would not repeat them. This may be one of the reasons he chose to borrow from Shakespeare in his letters to Siri von Essen, his future first wife. He addressed her variously as Ophelia, Julia and Cleopatra.

The Cleopatra missive, half in Swedish, half Latin, is signed "Tuus Antonius." In the letter signed "Romero" he writes, "I feel as strong as an African lion... I feel like a coconut palm in the Amazon stream... Love me forever, or I'll bite you in the neck till you die..."

Actually, it was writing to which he always returned, his other creative and pseudoscientific escapades only brief though intense pauses. (It was in Paris at the Hotel Orfila, where he moved in February, 1896, that he occupied himself with occult speculations, hypnotism and telepathy.)

As part of the festival, the Duesseeldorf Stadttheater staged his "Dance of Death" and actor Gunter Koenig has read selections from his works. By coincidence, the "Dance of Death" is concurrently being staged in nearby Wuppertal and a little-known one-act comedy "Playing with Fire" is being shown in Cologne.



Left: Strindberg self-portrait, 1891. Right: Love letter Strindberg wrote his wife, as "Hamlet."

Dating my Love Ophelia.

You are divine, and I have been very true to you. I forgive me: My head is heavy, and I cannot think my words less true.

I love you by all my heart and therefore you must not be angry with me.

Love me but for a little and I am not unhappy as I have been for long, long years. I owe to you!

From Hamlet.

Few Tips on That Tipping Business

by Jeffrey Robinson

ANNES, France — It's "drink money" in some languages. *Poisboire*, *Propina*, *Trinkgeld*. Sometimes it's gratuity. More often, it's just a tip. The word comes from the British "to tip the hat" gesture, no one seems to dispute. That it has to do with drinking is a romantic notion, especially with a tip in English words like *tippable* and *tip-off*, which can happen if gratuities "drink money."

At Cannes, King Faruk of Egypt is re-

special service. In France the "coin of use" was once five francs; now it's 10 francs. "A helpful concierge might be thanked after a week's stay by a guest who offers him 50-100 francs (\$10-\$20). That gets pooled with the other concierges, so it says thank you to all of them."

Porter: The man who carries your luggage is generally thinking about \$1-\$2 per bag. Same for porter. "That's nice. But twice that is twice as nice."

Maid: According to the Carlton's executive housekeeper, "Five to 10 francs a day is quite correct. If you ask for something special, such as sewing, you might want to consider a special tip, perhaps 10 francs."

With maids, though, there is the problem of

of the service. But leaving it how and for whom? The maître d' said it wasn't really a problem because most restaurant personnel share their tips. "Either leave it on the table, perhaps an extra five percent, or hand it directly to the maître d' and say it's for the person who served you." He said it was a welcome gesture, especially if you have received some special attention — a sommelier's help with the wine, a soufflé or a dish prepared at the table.

Telephone operators: Faruk bought them all silk scarves, but they haven't been tipped a lot since then. Film producers, who can give operators a lot of extra work during the Cannes Film Festival, remember them with gifts. Music producers who come here for MIDEM (the international music market) also give them a lot of work but don't tip them. It proves nothing except that film producers are more generous than music producers.

Barbers, beauticians and cab drivers: If no service charge is tacked on, a 10-15 percent tip is generally expected. In France, a cab driver will actually get out of his taxi and shout at you if he thinks he has been under-tipped — in which case, a manager suggested, you should ask the driver to return your tip. He says it usually solves the problem.

How to tip? Everyone agrees, "discreetly." Some people make a show of it because they want everyone to see them handing out tips. And one employee even went as far as to say, "Many of those people happen to be Italians. They're very fond of being thought as big tippers."

Then there are the British, who don't like to leave tips at bars but do invite bartenders to have a drink. Parisians can be very generous, although the consensus at the Carlton is that most of their native French-speaking guests are slightly allergic to tipping. So are movie stars and singers. Men tip better than women. The Russians may be the worst tippers of them all, but they sometimes leave bottles of vodka. Arabs leave watches. Some sheikhs have left thousands of francs. Others have left nothing.

One doorman said a client once left his car as a tip, so he's waiting for that to happen to him. Actually, he says, he'd prefer a boat. Many people don't leave tips for the maids, while the Japanese, for some unknown reason, always leave the maids tips — hidden under the pillows.

Americans, generally rated as good tippers, are honest enough to ask when they don't know how much to tip. The staff appreciates the gesture, because it shows the guest is trying to do the right thing. One American guest who was trying to do the right thing with a concierge was honest enough to explain that he had run out of cash. He wrote the concierge a check for \$10, for which the concierge gratefully said thank you. The client was never seen again, but his check returned several times.



ferred as the biggest tipper of them all. Years ago, when hotel employees made 60 francs a month, the average tip was times. A two-franc day was a good day. Faruk let fly with 50-franc notes — a salary — for bringing him a newspaper. Needless to say, Faruk had all the and breakfast trays he could use. At swanky European hotels, the 15 percent charge added to the bill is supposed to cover tips. But there are times when you feel they should give something extra, sort out the confusion, the subject was said with the staff of the Hotel Carlton.

A staff member agreed that tipping is a delicate question and that for services for which there's already a charge, the client is under no obligation to add on a tip.

Room service: One doorman said, "It's easier to be doorman a tip than looking for a parking or putting money in the meter." He says a franc or two if a doorman finds your car, and 5-10 francs (\$1-\$2) for handing your car. If you're staying several days, he adds, giving the doorman something at checking out. If there are several doormen, tell them you give the tip to that it is for all of them. He promises they will share it.

Concierge: Most of the time front desk men don't get tipped. On the other hand, they might want to offer a small gift before going out to someone who has been especially helpful. "A bottle of whiskey," said one manager at the front desk, "is a nice gift. More often it's a necktie. Sometimes more creative. One regular guest is forever giving me six pairs of black socks on each

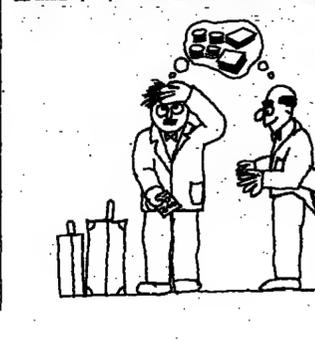
where and how to give the tip. Her answer is, "When you depart, either leave it on the dresser, or ring for the maid and hand it to her."

But what happens if you ring for the maid and suddenly a whole slew of hall personnel show up to say goodbye? "Don't worry," said the housekeeper. "Hand your tip to the maid and thank them all. They'll have to share it."

Room service: Here, too, service is included, just as in a restaurant. If you feel you want to leave something for the person who brings up breakfast, hall waiters suggest leaving five francs on the tray.

Bar: The head bartender at the hotel was the frankest of all: "If the service is good, then leave a little more than the already included 15 percent. You might add another five percent. That's the usual practice. But if service is not so good, leave nothing extra."

Restaurants: Again, service is included, so an extra tip depends on the client's evaluation



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obscura, which contained no lenses, ever produced one good shot.

In 1890 he decided to try to capture with word and camera his own Swedish people and his country's natural landscape; he took 150 photos across 4,000 kilometers of southern and central Sweden — none of which ever saw the light of day. They were ruined in the developing room.

Three years earlier, as rumors of a Franco-German conflict thickened, he had been ready to show his mettle as a war correspondent on horseback. He equipped himself with maps, distance tabulations and plates for what he called his "instant camera." But the war, like the rumors, evaporated, and with it Strindberg's chance to enter into the annals of war reporting.

In those early days of photography, developing and copying involved some one hundred hand processes. Strindberg spent hours experimenting with color and development and left behind hundreds of recipes relating to emulsions, as well as theories about light sensitivity. In fact, in 1895 he had to be treated at the St. Louis Hospital in Paris for a skin disease aggravated by his chemical experiments.

It is the self-portraits that most strike the eye today. There are some 40 in various sizes and poses: Strindberg in straw hat with wide

Strindberg's own Intima Theatre in Stockholm, amply illustrated at the exhibition, catered to an audience of 161, owned a stage of 6 by 4 meters and, with one exception, produced only Strindberg plays during the three years of its existence.

Eccentric as he may have been, Strindberg's tastes seem to have been quite normal, as is disclosed in a questionnaire he filled out for a Danish newspaper in 1897 but which was never printed. Then and has never been seen anywhere until now: his favorite music — Beethoven sonatas; his favorite season — a summer night after a warm rain; his favorite food and drink — fish and beer.

The Strindberg Festival was two years in the making and is the fruit of cooperation of four local institutions aided by the Swedish embassy in Bonn and the Swedish Society in Duesseeldorf: the Art Museum (which brought together the paintings), the City Museum (photographs), the Heinrich Heine Institute (manuscripts) and the Dumont-Lindemann Archives (stage sketches).

"Strindberg as Painter and Photographer" is at the Stadtmuseum, Beekersstrasse 7-9. "Strindberg the Author" at the Orangerie, Orangeriestrasse 6. Entrance free; open: Tuesday to Sunday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wednesday 10 a.m.-3 p.m., to March 8 (but closed on March 1).

Between Flights With Krzysztof Zanussi

by Jason Weiss

PARIS — There was no one but us in the vast lobby of the hotel: the writer and Krzysztof Zanussi, the 41-year-old Polish film director, busier than ever and "working like mad." It was 2 a.m. and we'd just begun.

Arriving late in the evening from Rome, where he had just finished shooting a film about the Pope, Zanussi was in Paris to appear at some special screenings of his films. The next morning, the Polish director was to fly to Frankfurt, to direct Innesco's "The King Dies" for the stage.

Zanussi's willingness to wedge a free moment into a busy schedule reveals in good measure his patience and conviction. It was his fourth overnight stop in Paris in three weeks. His most recent film, "Contract," opens here on March 11, featuring Leslie Caron as an extravagant American ex-dancer in Poland who turns out in the end to be a kleptomaniac. "That is one of the jokes of the film," he says.

Zanussi is frequently labeled the moralist among contemporary Polish filmmakers. He feels a certain duty to provide the "models in life" for his audiences — "people trying to find a new place in society."

"Wherever there is some sort of social migration," says Zanussi, "I know that I have an audience — people who come in from the countryside to become workers, workers who become students. These people are curious. They confront their lives with what they're shown in the cinema, because they are trying to find themselves again."

In "The Constant Factor," which won the 1980 Cannes Jury Prize for directing, Zanussi's



Zanussi: "Troubles are a part of my profession. I calculate them, include them."

protagonist finds himself up against a society that assumes the corruption of everyone and refuses to acknowledge the existence of death.

"I rank death as a very important criteria of our life values," says Zanussi. "The society that does not have an established attitude toward death is in a way culturally condemned. There must be something bigger in our lives than death."

Yet, he is not surprised at the success in Poland of such a different subject. The film, which was financed by a large state subsidy on the basis of Zanussi's reputation, has returned its investment. "They give subsidies rather generously — it is elementary policy in Poland — even if the film is not all that flattering."

The protagonist's resistance carries "The Constant Factor." As Zanussi explains it, "My society has survived due to rebellion, the ultimate value and a very strong Polish characteristic. Even before 150 years of being occupied, Poland had a great tradition of individualism and a cult of non-compromise."

Zanussi takes chances, but he recognizes when they are worth the risk. "Roads in the Night," sponsored by West German television, Continued on page 9W

Restaurant review

Haute Cuisine in Cologne: Local Specialities With a Nouvelle Touch

by Patricia Wells

COLOGNE, West Germany — Ten or 15 years ago, one was hard pressed to find fine restaurants in Germany. Cavernous bistrot-style serving gargantuan platters of sauerkraut and bratwurst, yes. Haute cuisine, no.

Now there are a batch of them. And what do they serve? Not classic French. Not regional German. But French nouvelle cuisine, which has conquered all — perhaps because mastery of classic French cooking takes years of intensive training, whereas chefs can pick up nouvelle cuisine quickly and adapt it easily to local foods.

What one finds now is a solid, solid interpretation of French nouvelle cuisine that puts to good use the game, fruits and berries that flourish here. And when the food is prepared by a truly creative German chef, it is much more than carbon-copy French nouvelle.

Franz Keller, who opened Franz Keller's Restaurant at 21 Aachener Strasse here last June, is one of those chefs. Barely 30, Keller was raised in Freiburg, West Germany, studied with his father, Franz Keller, then went on to apprentice himself to Paul Bocuse and Michel Guérard. He learned well and has already earned a Michelin star in the 1981 guide.

He knows all about fresh, seasonal ingredients, keeping things simple, not promising more than he can deliver. His philosophy is "not to make the impossible possible." That means no strawberries in the dead of winter, no game in the heat of summer. The young Keller wisely keeps both his menu (which is rich in duck, goose and quail) and restaurant small, serving 40 diners with a staff of 22.

Good first courses included a salad of rare-roasted breast of quail — crispy-skinned with rosemary — served with a salad of bright green mache and beet-red truffles bathed in a warm vinaigrette, and a platter of paper-thin slices of lightly smoked goose breast, also served with tender greens.

The Barbarisien-Ragout mit feinen Gemüse, a ragout of duck, arrived pleasingly rare, served with very young, fresh broccoli and thin little potato crepes, deep-fried but virtually greaseless. The best dish sampled, the Gebratene Ganselohr mit Apfel und Portwein-



Keller's Tomato: informal, fun.

sauce, was a fine piece of sautéed goose liver accompanied by sautéed apple slices and a light but rich port sauce.

The restaurant itself has a sort of proud sleekness, with black floor, black chairs, white china and bright gold walls. Empty, it is rather cold and lifeless; filled with the attractive young Kodjers who frequent it, it serves as a quiet backdrop for fine dining.

Desserts, though fairly limited, were very good. Keller's version of profiteroles is light and refreshing; miniature cream puffs filled with fresh vanilla ice cream and topped with warm, bittersweet chocolate sauce. And his interpretation of the French langue de chat is amusingly German: The oversized cat's tongue pastry is the color of gingerbread, filled with blackcurrant, pineapple and mango sorbet.

Service is hesitant and amateurish, and the wine list, though varied, expensive. Considering the quality, the prices here are not out of line. Keller offers a five-course dinner for 75 Deutsche marks, or about \$35.

Like many other young German chefs, Keller is trying to educate German palates, particularly younger ones. He opened Keller's Tomato, an informal, contemporary restaurant a few doors down at 11 Aachener Strasse, for those who don't have the money for formal restaurants.

The Tomato is an amusing mix of French bistro and American singles bar, complete

with an Art Deco juke box playing swing and Mathis tunes of the 1950s. Here the young Cologne crowd gathers to linger over lunch or late dinner, seated at wooden park-bench banquettes, sipping Perrier and ordering daily specials off the blackboard. The narrow restaurant is decorated with posters (tomatoes, olives and strips of red and green neon light).

Keller called it The Tomato because, he says, he wanted it to feel like his grandmother's kitchen — "as honest as a tomato."

It Franz Keller's is one of the newer restaurants in Cologne, Goldenes Pflanzl is one of the older ones. Since 1936, this formal, almost fancy place has been run by the same family, with an Art Deco juke box playing swing and Mathis tunes of the 1950s.



The elegant interior of the Goldenes Pflanzl, one of the older Cologne restaurants.

can follow this logic, you'll understand there are no tomato dishes on the menu.

It is limited to three daily specials, such as roast chicken, grilled fish or sautéed veal. Here, quality was certainly higher than most comparable restaurants. The grilled perch arrived fresh and lemongrass served simple but good boiled potatoes. Salads are fresh and unfussy, and the apple tart was in fact superior to one recently sampled at L'Espresso in Paris.

Although Keller's dessert was billed as changing chefs with the generations and cooking styles with international trends.

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duck and venison, but the most prized of all game birds, because, or woodcock. Best of all, the game here is not overcooked, as in most German restaurants. You won't even have to beg to get it properly rare.

The restaurant may be decorated in a classic, heavy style, but the young chef Herbert Schoenberger has a new and light touch. As a recent lunch, little canopies of smoked salmon appeared out of nowhere as soon as we sat down. Just a taste, a mouthful. Then came a plate mounded with wilted, baby spinach, covered with a lightly poached quail egg. Bright colors, simple flavors, good openers.

Next came a rich and formal soup of truffles and foie gras, arriving gift-wrapped in a dose of crackly puff pastry. It was hot, rich and generously portioned, a meal all its own. The seafood in the *salade de fruits de mer* was disappointingly limp, but the accompanying greens — tender asparagus stalks at their peak, spaghetti, brussels sprouts the size of peas — would have made a stunning salad on their own.

The rack of lamb was rare and superbly tender, served with a fine grain of potatoes, rich in cream and nutmeg. But the woodcock was the inappreciated star of the meal. Ludwig Herz, the proprietor, warned against it, first suggesting the pronounced gamey flavor might be too much. We pressed, wisely.

In a day when almost all texture and flavor have been bred out of poultry, it was a pleasure to sample a bird with such a pungent gamey and rich aroma and flavor. The woodcock was served rare, cooked with the lungs intact. Then the liver, heart and gizzard were served to prepare a thick, pronounced sauce.

The desserts assortment was just as impressive. A mixed quality, though all but the sourest cherry sorbet — a consistency that is an interpretation of French nouvelle. It is light, airy, slightly tart and juicy. A fine balance for a dessert.

One word of warning about the Goldenes Pflanzl: The proprietor is a former chef and a former restaurateur, but he is not a chef. He is a restaurateur. He may be tempted to tell you that he is a chef, but he is not. He is a restaurateur. He may be tempted to tell you that he is a chef, but he is not. He is a restaurateur.

Biblical Life

by Gary Yerkey

AMSTERDAM — Strictly speaking, it is not a "Bible museum." It is filled with dusty old Bibles stacked on shelves in dark rooms. "No," says director Tibbe Bijlsma, "that isn't what the museum is."

The Amsterdam Biblical Museum is a place where people can come and learn what it is like to live in biblical times. "Call it a biblical experience," says Mr. Bijlsma. On three floors — in the canal-side house where Hans Christian Andersen wrote fairy tales while staying with a friend — are mural photographs of Middle East geography, slide shows depicting life at the time of Christ, artifacts from ancient Egypt, maps and models. One model shows how Jerusalem looked in the first century.

School-age visitors can draw, make the own models, play games and act out dramatic pieces in biblical settings.

"We mean it to be a creative place," Mr. Bijlsma explains.

Opened six years ago, the museum claims to be unique. "There is a Bible Museum in London run by the British Bible Society that has beautiful collection of old bibles," Mr. Bijlsma says. "But even the museum in Israel created to bibles is not so extensive as ours."

The museum's original collection, including the model of Jerusalem — its most prized possession — was assembled in the 14th century by a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church named Schouten. When he died in 1805, it was turned over to a private foundation, which exhibited it for many years in south Amsterdam.

In 1975, a new foundation was created by the Dutch and Catholic Bible Societies. Since then, the museum has been moved to its present location, operating on an annual budget of 800,000 guilders (\$400,000). The collection which attracts 250,000 visitors a year, has been considerably expanded, and the museum now has a documentation center and a bookshop.

"The museum is not affiliated with any religious institution," Mr. Bijlsma says. "Nor is it biased toward either Judaism or Christianity." Items from both religions are on exhibit.

The Biblical Museum, at Herengracht 1000/GI Amsterdam, is open Tuesday to Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on the first Sunday of the month, 1 to 5 p.m. Tel: 201/24,79,49.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Burgtheater (tel: 21771). Grosses Haus — Feb. 28 and March 3: "Scherzade" and "Die Kluge." March 6: "Boccaccio." Kammeroper — March 1: "Monsieur Chausse." Volksbühne Blas (tel: 25902) — March 1: "Der Wirtenmeister."

VIENNA, Burghaus (tel: 5324/2656) — March 5 and 7: "Amadeus" (Shaffer). March 6: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare). Musikverein, Grosser Saal — Feb. 28: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Eugen Jochum conductor, Veronika Jochum

BRUSSLS

BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel: 345,90,50) — To March 2: Chantal Goya, March 6-15: Belgian Indoor Tennis Championship. Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512,50,45) — March 5: Antwerp Philharmonic Orchestra, Andre Vandenoort conductor, Alfons and Aloys Kontarsky pianos (Lutoslawski, Bartok; Bartok Concerto Concert). Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218,12,02). Grande Salle — Feb. 28: "Goetterdämmerung," Petite Salle — March 7-17: "La Boheme."

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera — March 5 and 7: "Madam Butterfly." March 5, 7 and 13: "Die Fledermaus." March 6 and 8: "Idomeneo." Musée d'Ethnologie Regionale, Gide-

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH, Pavilion Theatre (tel: 25861) — From March 3: "Macbeth." Winter Gardens (tel: 26446) — Feb. 28: Camel. March 1: Iron Maiden. March 2: Ian Gillan Band. BRISTOL, City Museum — Feb. 28-March 28: "Glimmering Sculptures, Paintings, Drawings," exhibition. St. Matthias Library, Bristol Polytechnic — To March 5: "Ten 20th-Century Houses," exhibition.

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836,64,04) — Royal Shakespeare Company. Includes: To March 4: "Suicide" (Eidman), March 5-9: "Passion Play" (Nichols). Anthony d'O'Flynn, 23 Dering Street, W1 — To March 5: "Carl Andre," sculptures.

FRANCE

BORDEAUX, Theatre-Femina, 10 rue de Grassi — March 6-7: Dimitri Clow. CERGY-PONTOISE, March 6-13: 2d Marionette Theater Biennale (tel: 032,79,00). LYONS, Auditorium Maurice Ravel (tel: 7871,05,73) — March 5: Lyons Orchestra, Serge Bando conductor, Paul Tortelier violon (Schumann). March 6: Wilhelm Kempff piano (Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert).

NICE, To March 15: "Contemporary Music Festival." Includes: March 6-7: J. F. Heisser piano (Albeniz, Mompou, de Falla). PARIS, American Center (tel: 321,42,20) — March 5-6: "A la Recherche de Ponce Sam: the United States as seen by French television since the 1960s," organized by Tom Bishop, New York University. Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27,12,53) — To March 8: "Polish Contemporary Photography," exhibition. To April 20: "Les Réalistes. Entre Révolution et Réaction: 1919-1939," exhibition. Galerie 55 (tel: 555,71,87) — To

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HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall Concert Hall — March 1: Andy Baustista in Concert. March 6-7: Hong Kong Philharmonic, Ling Tung conductor, Steven de Croote, piano (Shostakovich, Brahms). Theatre — To March 1: Japanese Film Exhibition. Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel: 522,41,27) — To March 29: "Transitional Wares and Their Forerunners," exhibition. To April 12: "Peat River in the 19th Century."

PARIS, American Center (tel: 321,42,20) — March 5-6: "A la Recherche de Ponce Sam: the United States as seen by French television since the 1960s," organized by Tom Bishop, New York University. Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27,12,53) — To March 8: "Polish Contemporary Photography," exhibition. To April 20: "Les Réalistes. Entre Révolution et Réaction: 1919-1939," exhibition. Galerie 55 (tel: 555,71,87) — To

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 051,028,39) — To March 29: "Alfonso Rubini: i vari e falsi stori," exhibition. FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21,62,53). Opera — March 1, 4 and 8: "Adriana Lecouvreur." Ballet — Feb. 28, March 1 and 3: "Les Noces," "Incantation" and "The Firebird."

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MADRID

MADRID, Galeria Mañ (tel: 275,72,01) — Through March 6: "Las Zetas" exhibition. Galeria Rayuela (tel: 275,31,46) — To March 3: "Guinovart, Le Parc. Mopou," paintings. Museo de Arte Contemporaneo (tel: 449,71,50) — Through March 31: "Miguel Leizola" exhibition. Teatro de la Comedia (tel: 221,91,31) — "Yo me Bijo en la Proxima, y Uselo" (Marshall). Teatro Espanol (tel: 429,6,97) — "El Engano" (Rocaforte).

VIENNA, Burghaus (tel: 5324/2656) — March 5 and 7: "Amadeus" (Shaffer). March 6: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare). Musikverein, Grosser Saal — Feb. 28: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Eugen Jochum conductor, Veronika Jochum

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| Libya (air) | \$ 195.00 | \$ 97.50 | \$ 54.00 |
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Art market

Impressionist Sales Feature Mystery Collection

by Souren Melikian

ARIS — A striking change is underway in the Paris auction market. The number of specialist sales is increasing and an attempt at rationalizing the system is apparent.

Week three auctioneering groups coordinate their old master drawing sales for the week. On Feb. 18, Gilles Tilorier was seller-master drawing of the 17th and 18th centuries. On Feb. 20, Lucien Solaner took another old master sale merging the Artus, Gridel and Boscher group. On Feb. 22, he knocked down an absolutely superb open, sepia wash and red chalk drawing by Robert around 1780 for 67,670

francs (about \$13,500). There is a quasi-impresionist feel about the bold strokes of the sketch, which once graced the collection of the Freres Goncourt.

Architectural drawings went surprisingly well. Many of those concerning Paris monuments, such as the place de la Concorde bridge built by Jean-Rodolphe Perronet between 1787 and 1789, were understandably acquired by the French National Museum Agency.

They show us the Paris that might have been — a far more beautiful Paris, if Napoleon had not tolerated the destruction of monuments such as the marvelous 17th-century chateau in suburban Meudon, an example followed on an industrial scale under his grandson Napoleon III. The elevation of the Meudon facade, exquisitely done in pen and wash, zoomed to 31,000 francs.

The old master drawing festival is a mere hors d'oeuvre to the first Impressionist and modernist sale ever held in Paris. Sales are scheduled from March 17-24. Here the French have been lucky, but it is only fair to add that they made the most of their opportunities.

First, the heirs to the estate of the late Prof. T. Alajouanine, a well-known figure in the medical establishment, decided to sell his collection of 19th- and 20th-century paintings. Eric Bulstaed, who was contacted, built around this core a substantial auction from private sources (to be held on March 17).

Great care has been taken over the production of the catalog and the result is impressive. It opens with an exquisite Braque still life in oils, still carrying the stamp of the Fauvist heritage — a collector's choice.

There is a striking drawing by Damier at his highest in crayon and wash, and one of his greatest studies in oils on panel. "Le Donneur d'Éau Benne." Despite its small size, 25 by 25 centimeters, it has all the makings of a museum piece summing up Damier's vision — a sense of useless and sardonic tragedy.

A woman shuffles away with bent head, wrapping a shawl around her shoulders as a church warden holding out a censer huddles on a chair with a sneer in lurid light. Interestingly, this Damier comes from a small auctioneer, Alain Cardinet, who had the right reflex in including it in a big sale that features Edgar Degas, Camille Pissarro, Mary Cassatt, Auguste Renoir, Marie Laurencin, Klot, Jawlensky and Vuillard.

Two days later, this will be followed by another sale far more astonishing because a mystery figure is linked to it. A few months ago, the Banque Nationale de Paris decided that it was time to open a large and expensive sale that had been rented back in 1940 by someone who had never been heard of again. The man had written down his name in the book as Erich Chlomovitch and identified himself as a Yugoslav subject.

Perhaps through the Drouot sale, Chlomovitch will earn the recognition that his enterprise and unquestionably boundless passion for 20th-century art seem to deserve. The two-day sale is scheduled between Buzand's performance scheduled on March 17 and another substantial auction of modern masters focusing on Herbin to be conducted by Jacques Tajan on March 24. If only for that reason, the Paris Impressionist and modern week was well worth having.



06 Derain landscape from the collection of the mysterious Chlomovitch.

Bronzes Found in Ionian Sea



Two ancient Greek bronzes, found in the Ionian Sea, now on view in Florence.

by Bob Dorn

FLORENCE — Two Italian chemical workers on a scuba-diving vacation in the Ionian Sea off Calabria are swimming along the bottom, only 25 feet down, when they spot a defiant fist striking upward from the sandy bottom.

Rescue operations begin the very next day, revealing out one, but two ancient heroic bronze figures. Superficial cleaning shows they are in near-perfect condition and incredibly refined in detail. The date? August 1972.

Burnished and glowing with their original patina after eight years of restoration, the two statues are now being shown in Florence's Archaeological Museum, sending the city of Michelangelo, Donatello and Cellini into swooning appreciation. But who made them? Where are they from? Who are they?

If the hypothesis of Dr. Giuseppe Foti, Reggio di Calabria's director of antiquity, holds up under the inevitable attacks of other archaeologists, the two imposing warrior-heroes, more than 6 feet tall and weighing nearly a half ton each, are the works of Phidias, the fifth-century B.C. Greek sculptor whose greatest achievements were the Athena Parthenos on the Acropolis and the Zeus in the temple of Olympia (neither survives). Foti thinks that the two statues were once part of a legendary 13-piece bronze group Phidias made for Delphi.

Never highly publicized when they were first dredged up near Riace by Carabinieri divers working under Foti's direction, the two castings spent three years in Calabria's workshop. They were then shipped to Florence for a millimeter-by-millimeter restoration at the hands of technicians using tiny scalpels, small, compressed air hammers and Water Piks. Some tools had to be designed specially for the delicate operation of clearing away the marine encrustation bonded to the bronzes.

As yet, there have been no technical or scholarly articles on the bronzes. Foti, by dint of having retrieved them, was the privilege of being the first to publish on their origins. His article is scheduled to appear later this year in the state-published Bollettino d'Arte.

With so much at stake academically, neither Foti nor any other archaeologist who has had a chance to study the Riace bronzes is offering much in the way of detailed evidence. No cameras are permitted in the viewing room, and the few journalists who have been allowed to snap pictures of the statues have been limited to taking one view, without telephoto lens, from a distance.

These photos do not show the lovingly fine details — cascades of shoulder-length curls, tracings of veins, the growing, open mouth of one whose silver teeth are framed by copper lips — or the subtle portraiture of the other.

Foti will only say, "It is Phidias," and point out that the 13-piece Delphi group was described by Pausanias, the second-century A.D. Greek traveler and geographer who devoted 14 years to cataloguing the treasures of his land before the Romans and barbarians could cart away or melt the bronzes for weaponry. The relevant passage in his text describes a memorial at Delphi erected to honor the Greek victory over the Persians at Marathon in 490 B.C.

The 13 bronzes included renderings of Athena and Apollo and the victorious general, Miltiades. The other 10 figures were legendary heroes of Athens who gave their names to the 10 tribes of the city.

Investigators will have physical evidence for testing the hypothesis. Bronzes cast by the lost wax method, as these were, are modeled around an earthen mixture that remains trapped and invisible inside the finished alloy shell. The clay is a signature of sorts, since sculptors were dependent on local soil and minerals for the concoction of a fireproof, highly porous mixture on which to model. The mixture has been saved for comparison to that of other bronzes from the known sites of ancient Greek workshops.

Also, four lead dowels that once anchored the bronzes to their original pedestals, one for each foot, were removed and saved. Greek immensities are full of pedestals bearing dedicatory words and the signatures of sculptors. These stone blocks were considered irrelevant to bronze scavengers, who simply left them behind after dislodging the statues. An employee of Florence's restoration center has already made one unsuccessful trip to Greece in search of pedestals with holes matching the lead fixings of the Riace bronzes.

That the statues were known to the ancient world is certain. The arm of one bears the marks of an ancient restorer. Also, after the final layer of marine encrustation was scraped off, the original patina showed through, a natural process that can occur only after years of exposure to air, not seawater.

Neither are they likely to be Roman in origin. If by and large the Romans failed to achieve the delicacy and grace of Greek sculptors, they managed to cast exceedingly light bronzes, with walls as thin as 1/4 inch. The Riace bronzes have walls about three times the thickness of Roman castings of comparable dimension, according to one restoration worker.

How the two warrior-heroes came to rest in the protective sands of the ocean floor remains a mystery. They might have been dumped to lighten weight by a Roman crew threatened with shipwreck. Divers found lead ball weights at the recovery site, suggesting that the statues were not dumped but waded down with the ship. On the other hand, no ship anchor was found.

One of the bronzes is missing its helmet, and both are without shields and lances. There has been speculation that these items — probably highly decorated with precious metals — were stripped off prior to the dumping of the statues in an effort to save something of value.

Whatever the story, the two masterworks are expected to attract Greek tourists even to the relatively remote Reggio di Calabria, where they will be returned in July for permanent display.

"They will eventually become pieces in anthropology," says Prof. Enrico Paribeni, author and archaeologist at the University of Florence. "They are so terribly refined, put together so subtly."

Save for the famous Charioteer of Delphi and the Poseidon of Artemision, now in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens, few comparable bronzes still exist. The Charioteer was discovered under an ancient landslide in 1896. The Poseidon was pulled from the Aegean Sea in 1928.

The Riace bronzes will be on view beginning Feb. 28 in the Museo Archeologico di Firenze, piazza Santissima Annunziata 91/B, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., through June 30.

Zanussi

continued from page 7W

in total freedom on a subject of his. It deals with individual responsibility, duty, and is set in Nazi-occupied Poland. "In a case of real controversy," either you have to pay for the misdeeds of your compatriots or you have to opt out totally.

"I should take advantage of it. A subject I can make anything. I understand subtiles are a natural part of my profession. I calculate them, I include them," he shot in 1979 but released in Paris in October, has been successful enough for Zanussi new German offers.

ate the need for a pre-censorship version in Poland, he says. "We always get what I propose will be approved. I know the rules of the game as well as people who accept and approve my scripts, trying to please the authorities, but I'm going to insult them either."

authorities have to approve all the Zanussi makes, though they seldom do. Two years ago, in the tradition of Polish directors who work extensively in the directed "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" in Krakow, at one of Poland's most famous theaters. Only recently has the film been allowed into the country.

film about the Pope, tentatively titled "Man From a Far Country," Zanussi to present what is different in the outlook on life, since he "has a different ground" from the Catholic leaders of Europe. Zanussi's solution is to show, satirical and fictional story, a Pope's surrogates, background, "other people" whose parallel to his. I show him as in a reflected.

will permit people to understand better where he comes from, but what sort of reality he represents, what sort of existence he has. And as Western Europeans for years considered the Catholic its own property, it is worth looking produced and distributed by Lord Lew it will open late this year.

Daumier: The Emotion Comes Across

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — One of the most perceptive comments ever made about the work of Honoré Daumier, painter, sculptor, engraver, draftsman and sculptor, came from a most unlikely source, the American Abstract Expressionist Franz Kline.

Kline observed that Daumier at his most painterly was at his least realist: "Daumier doesn't really paint things the way they look... [His] faces are composed of slabs of paint, deliberately crude! The final test of his painting is: Does the painter's emotion come across?"

That Daumier's emotion most surely does come across is evident in a mastery exhibition, "Honoré Daumier: 1808-1879" at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1, to March 15 and subsequently at the Nasjonalgalleriet in Oslo.

The show consists of 238 items from the Armand Hammer Daumier Collection and eight oils from English collections. The Hammer Collection is in itself the amalgam of Dr. Hammer's own holdings and the 5,000-item Daumier collection he acquired five years ago from George Longstreet, so the range of choice for the show was extremely wide.

Inevitably, it highlights Daumier's significance as the greatest political caricaturist of his century, uniting at once a savagery greater than Goya's with a depth of observation and care for humanity equal to Rembrandt's.

By turn heiliff's runner and bookseller's assistant, Daumier was the son of a glassworker who was also a poet and natural philosopher. He was trained as a lithographer, a skill he used, combined with visual journalism, to earn his living from 1828 to 1873. In these 45 years he produced more than 4,000 lithographs, most of which were reproduced in the two Parisian satirical journals of the period, Caricature and Charivari.

Since Daumier was known to make as many as eight lithographs in a single night, his industry is prodigious (he worked newspaper hours partly from the nature of his work, partly because he wished to devote his daytime hours to painting, which he considered his true métier). But the most successful series were closely concerned with daily life in Paris.

Parisian Types, Parisian Experiences, Paris in Winter — the city as backdrop to the foibles and fancies of its citizens — appear again and again. One of the most telling sequences was that focused on the fictitious character Robert Macaire, whom Daumier portrayed more than 100 times between 1836 and 1838. Macaire was a dandy, the hero of a melodrama, "Le Tauberk des Adrets" splendidly acted by Frederick Lemaire. Daumier took Lemaire's Macaire and, in conjunction with the political journalist Philippe, used him to make incisive comment on the political and social oddities of the reign of Louis-Philippe.

The traditionalist got their compensation from Daumier through Macaire. He treated the Bonapartists in power with equal satire, in the person of Raupoll, whose appearance was based on Prince-President Louis-Napoleon.

Daumier's sculptural skills are shown in a series of wickedly observant bronzes of self-satisfied contemporary parliamentarians, including the Count d'Argout (1782-1851), an ignorant failure who was, in turn, minister of the Marine, of Commerce, of Public Works and of the Arts, as well as governor of the Bank of France. Yagorau later observed of him, "His greatest success was in looking after his own interests."

Despite this satirical activity, it is nevertheless a "pure" artist that Daumier thought of himself and would stand to be judged by posterity. The oils in the current show, which range from "The Night Prowlers" (1838-40) to "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza" 30 years later, show him to have been not only a skillful setter-down of impressions but a great master in terms of human understanding.

Daumier is known to have made at least 35 drawings and 29 oils of Quixote and Panza. None more profoundly summarizes the incorrigible optimism of the realist than that in the Hammer Collection, in which the alert knight of La Mancha is shown venturing



"Louis-Philippe in Three Profiles."



"Grand Escalier du Palais de Justice."

toward the rosette sunrise, with the faithful squire half-asleep trailing behind him still shadowed in mountain darkness.

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Wimbledon, Deluxe Style

NEW YORK — Two tour programs for tennis fans interested in the Wimbledon Tournament in late June and early July have been announced by Fourways Travel in New York in conjunction with Pan American World Airways.

Departures are scheduled from June 26 to July 6. Air fare between the United States and Britain is extra, and those who fly first class are entitled to an additional night's stay in London at no extra charge.

The second, "The Wimbledon Classic," is priced at \$1,199 a person in double occupancy. It offers nine nights at the Cumberland Hotel in London, English breakfast, five tickets to Wimbledon's No. 1 Court, one Center Court ticket,

Galleries In Rome

ROME — During his lifetime, philosopher Roland Barthes never exhibited what he drew and painted, but now Casino Aurora (via 24 Maggio 43, to March 31) is presenting 200-odd small works to the public for the first time.

They are respectable abstracts: delicate meanderings of fine-tuned brush line — a little like Masson but not as automatic — witty pastel scribbles and some studies on oriental subjects. The smallest, tiny spider web touches, are the best, and all are the traces of the sensibility of a man known in his own field as one of the finest.

Socially conscious art is just the opposite, earnest and insistent by contrast, while bent on its search for a message (political message is best expressed in words or action.) Renato Guttuso, a painter much celebrated in Italy and a Communist senator, has lately turned from straight social conscious imagery to allegory (Galleria Rondanini, piazza Rondanini 48, to March 31).

Guttuso's line is muscular too, gnarled and rough. Just as in his social message, this workaday manner only goes halfway, his old awkwardness is studied and no more convincing. This is uncomfortable figurative art, half modern, half traditional, and now would-be mysterious.

Gloria Argente (Galleria Giulia, via Giulia 148, to March 31) with her large sculptures of dressed-up people smoothly carved in pine wood or in bronze, in grotesque attitudes, is also bent on social comment. Gross and vacuously smiling personages, leaning in backward or forward, movements as if poised for flight, some of them blindfold or chopped off in odd places, are threatening but also threatened.

This South American is close to Botero and the old "image of man" style favored in the United States in the 1950s, which also made people appear like ominous monsters in order to point to the monstrosity of our society.

— Edith Schloss

New York New Wave Excites London

by Robert Palmer

NEW YORK — A platoon of talented bands emerged from Lower Manhattan's crowded, noisy rock clubs back in the mid-1970s and proceeded to conquer the rock world.

The Talking Heads, the Ramones and the now defunct Television started in New York and went on to achieve worldwide commercial success. When these bands were still only local club favorites in New York, English critics and fans were already touting them as rock's New Wave, its Next Big Thing.

Now, say the British trend-spotters, a new wave of New York bands is going to be rock's Next Big Thing. Last week, six New York bands that British critics have been raving about made their British debut in the celebrated Rainbow Theater in London, where they have recently been in residence.

The dBs and the Raybeats, continue to tour in the United Kingdom over the next fortnight and go on to Europe.

Both of them, and a third group, the Bongos, record for British labels. Of the other bands, the Bush Tetras are recording for 99 Records, a New York-based independent label. Only the remaining two, Polyrock and the Flestoneos, have recorded for American companies with major-label distribution.

The situation strikes some of the musicians as somewhat ludicrous. "We've played in Los Angeles three or four times and done U.S. tours, but we've gotten at least as much English press as we have American," says Peter Holsapple, one of the dB's two lead vocalists and guitarists.

Peter Holsapple, one of the dB's two lead vocalists and guitarists, added: "There is some buzz going on in England about this being a second wave of New York bands, the first having been Blondie and the Talking Heads. There have always been good bands in New York and they will continue to be good bands in New York. But New York bands have become very disillusioned with the American record business, and English labels have been coming over looking for talent."

London's Albion Records just released the dB's album, "Stands for Decibels," and it has already received rapturous reviews in the British press. The cassette version, packaged in a 16-inch baked bean canister, has been released in Great Britain and Sweden, and will soon be appearing in France. The dB's aren't complaining. "We're very glad to be on Albion," Mr. Holsapple said. "They've been just wonderful to us."

Why are the English championing New York bands that U.S. record labels ignore?

"People in England are always looking for the 'Next Big Thing,'" said Ruth Polsky, who books the New York rock club Hurrah and put together the concert at the Rainbow Theater in association with the British producer Paul Losoby. "And lately, on my last two trips over to England to hear bands, I noticed that people there seemed a bit bored, in a state of malaise. At the same time, English reporters were starting to come to New York and write very positive reports on the bands here."

"England is a lot smaller than the United States, and they have four weekly music pa-



The dBs, New York group on tour.

pers, so people find out about things a lot quicker. Their independent record labels are much better established and more willing to take chances than American companies.

"In addition, America is so huge that distributing a record is expensive. Getting records distributed in England isn't that difficult, so British bands rise to prominence much more quickly than American bands. The Flestoneos have been playing in New York since the mid-70s and are just getting over there, but British bands often come over here after they've been together only six or eight months."

Bob Singerman, who acts as booking agent for several of the bands involved, cited the American record industry's recessionary economics as one reason his groups record for English labels. "American companies have been in what amounts to a recording freeze," he said. "They haven't been signing many groups; really, they haven't been listening."

"Meanwhile, English independent labels have been coming over here to listen to the best bands," Singerman continued. "The Bush Tetras, the Raybeats and several other groups were offered English recording deals a year and a half or two years ago. English independent labels don't have huge staffs and high overheads. They don't have to make huge profits. They know they can sell this music at home, and I think they're also hoping it will help them break into the American market."

The crowning irony of the situation is that these bands are not truculent punkers or eyed avant-gardists. Most are pop bands. The dB's, four musicians from Winston-Salem, N.C., who have been building a reputation in New York for years, write and sing melodic pop tunes about love or the lack of it. Their album, "Stands for Decibels," is a delightful, tuneful collection that recalls the airy, earnest lyricism of mid-1960s Beatles and Byrds.

The Raybeats, who come from the Midwest, play instrumental rock that derives from the work of 1960s combo like the Ventures, various surf groups. Their first record, "Roping Wild Bears," was released last year by another British label, Bongos' Bongos.

The Bongos, who live in Hoboken, N.J., record for Britain's Fetish label, also play rock with 1960s roots. In one way or another, however, each band manages to sound up-to-date. The dB's and Raybeats build unexpected twists and turns and sudden discontinuities in their tightly constructed songs, while the dBs go play with punkish high energy.

Of the other bands who performed at the Rainbow, the Bush Tetras are the most adventurous. Their music is dominated by Pat Place's clamorous, strident playing and Cynthia Sley's deadpan, but the band's rhythms are compelling, danceable, and they have become one of the most popular bands now working rock clubs in New York. The Flestoneos are a basic, exciting rock 'n' roll band, while Polyrock's music is influenced by minimalist composers and is produced by one of them, Philip Glass.

Before leaving for Europe, the dB's, Raybeats and the Bush Tetras played their first time at New York's Ritz, the fancy club at 119 East 11th Street, which featured mostly nationally known acts in recent months. The dB's were particularly persuasive on the club's large stage; they played tighter and more energetic than ever.

"Basically these bands have done it for themselves," booking agent Bob Singerman commented as he surveyed the Ritz's packed floor. "But now some of the major record companies and rock promoters are beginning to look at these bands because they look like the next thing that's going to happen in rock."

The dB's play at Manchester Polytechnic, Feb. 28 and join the Raybeats in concert at Valentino's in Edinburgh, March 1; Le Warehouse, March 2; Scamps in Oxford, March 3; Brady's in Liverpool, March 4; Ceira's in Birmingham, March 5; General Wally's Coventry; the Marquee Club in London, March 8 and Dingwall's, March 9.

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Ba-loooo-t! Gourmet's Love Call

by Harry Rohmick

MANILA — Strident Klaxons, sputtering jeepneys, the gabble of crowds and the rumbling of broken-down buses are the sounds of central Manila at dusk. But out of the din of the traffic rises one dulcet intonation harking back to an Asian jungle, or to the lone nest of an exotic bird in a far-off aviary.

"Ba-loooooo-t! Ba-loooooo-t!" Strangers to the Philippines crane their necks for an urban owl or perhaps a lovesick banshee. But the solitary calls that crescendo into a chorus over the quiet city mean more to Filipino gourmets than ornithologists.

For the balut, a seemingly simple duck egg, is one of the more controversial dishes indigenous to the Philippines. Filipino cuisine is rarely classified as highly as its neighbors' but the balut is so prized by some (and so repulsive to others) that it's put in a category of its own.

Essentially, the balut is a duck egg. Not a fresh duck, and not a duck egg ready for hatching. But somewhere, well, in between.

The normal duck egg incubates within 28 days. But the balut egg, thanks to special care, is hatched on the streets (so to speak) after exactly 18 days. And therein lies the repugnance for some, the delicacy for others. For after 18 days, ooh has more than simple egg yolk and white to deal with. One can already recognize the embryo. Any biology student can make out just where will lie duck bill, hard little stomach and claws. Consequently, to foreigners (and a few queasy Filipinos) eating balut is tantamount to eating a fetus.

Yet no right-to-life-for-ducks movement has arisen here. Most relish the complete meal of

the balut, messy as it might be. For within a single shell lies a full three-course meal.

The balut, costing about 15 cents, is taken out of the balut-vendor's warmed bamboo basket. One balances it upon a hard surface and makes a tiny crack in the tip of the egg. Then one turns it upside down in the mouth, long-since open the thin membrane, letting the warm juices run down, as if from the shell of an escargot. The taste is of the richest duck soup.



After the opening course comes the unavoidably messy part: the embryo. The salty, hard white meat comes out in a chunk, and the yellow bits and pieces are nudged out. And by the end of the one-minute ritual, one has enjoyed the equivalent of a full three-course meal: soup, meat and a sort of yellow custard.

Baluts are big business throughout the Philippines, but nowhere more than in Pateros Province near Manila, and on the Pasig River on the outskirts of the capital. Here, the soil has exactly the right sand consistency for the snails upon which balut ducks thrive.

Those who rear the eggs don't usually rear the ducks themselves. Rather, they purchase fresh eggs from duck farmers in the region.

The eggs are placed carefully in hot, muggy, barely lit rooms constructed out of thatch and bamboo — the balutero, or egg hatchery. About 125 eggs are placed in fiber bags which are put in bamboo baskets in mangrove between heated rice husk, protecting the eggs and adding a sort of nutritive grade. The temperature is kept at around 107 degrees Fahrenheit.

For the first week, the eggs are turned over every six hours. On the seventh day, the eggs are candled and bad ones thrown out. On the 14th day, the eggs are candled again, and the ones with germs thrown out. On the 18th day, about 40 percent of the eggs are taken out and boiled for a few seconds and sold to the balut-vendors who crowd around the doors. From there, they're taken to Manila or other cities around the Philippines — in the dusk-to-midnight feasts.

Hardened balut-eaters frequently wager on the numbers that can be consumed at a single sitting (or standing, on the street corners). Eating eight or more is normal. But the Guinness book kept records, they consumed rumors of up to two dozen consumed at one time out in the barrios (villages).

No doctor in the Philippines has studied the nutritive content of the balut, but folklore has it that the egg is a terrific aphrodisiac, as well as a panacea for "hard blood," disease of the heart, the liver and insomnia — though the quack doctors would actually prescribe the balut for these diseases. The main asset of balut, that, to the initiated, it's a damned good food.

"And it isn't only the taste which is good, confided one addict. "When I see someone squirming while I suck out a good balut, almost as fun as eating the balut itself."

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Singapore — Singapore will establish a government-owned investment corporation to manage assets accumulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore...

Japan's Auto Exports Rise for 20th Month

Tokyo — Japan's automobile exports rose for the 20th straight month in January to reach 531,539 units...

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Brussels — Increased steel production cuts for members of the Common Market for the second quarter of 1981 were ordered Friday by the EEC Commission...

W. German Rate Up 0.7%

Wiesbaden, West Germany — The cost of living in West Germany rose 0.7 percent in February...

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Trade Gap In U.S. Rises

Washington — The U.S. trade deficit widened sharply in January, reaching \$5.44 billion in red ink for the second-highest monthly deficit ever recorded...

NYSE Prices Push Higher

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W. German Rate Up 0.7%

Wiesbaden, West Germany — The cost of living in West Germany rose 0.7 percent in February...

CURRENCY RATES table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes exchange rates for various international currencies.

SALES DIRECTOR advertisement for Globe Plan SA, offering an opportunity to become financially independent and manage a successful sales team.

E.M.M. advertisement for Schröder & Creter, offering Eurocurrency interest rate management and private banking services.

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD PARIS advertisement for floating rate notes, denominated in U.S. dollars, with a February issue.

The Value Line advertisement for 1700 American Stocks, offering investment opportunities and financial analysis.

Vertical advertisement for 'Galerie Denis' and 'Rotel', featuring art and photography.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including 12-month stock prices and various market indices.

Weidenbaum Remains Eclectic in New Job

By Hobart Rowen. Washington Post Service. WASHINGTON — When Republican economist Murray L. Weidenbaum showed up at the Joint Economic Committee to explain and push the Reagan economic program, he was welcomed by Democratic Congressman Henry Reuss with open arms.

Bank of America to Buy Major Bank in Argentina

New York Times Service. CARACAS — The Bank of America will pay \$150 million to take full control of Banco Internacional, a major Argentine commercial bank, a Bank of America spokesman said Thursday.

Communication By Space Mirror

New York Times Service. WASHINGTON — The United States has issued a patent on a mirror that would reflect communications from high in space, kept there by the pressure of electromagnetic radiation.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Johnson Wax has appointed Malcolm J. Black vice president and regional director of its industrial division for Europe, Africa and the Middle East.



Malcolm J. Black

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

CFE International Division commercial manager advertisement. Includes logo and text: 'who will operate in one of its subsidiaries in Central Africa.'

GENERAL MANAGER INTERNATIONAL JEWELLERY TRADING COMPANY advertisement. Text: 'A small but long established expanding well-financed and profitable company trading in jewellery needs a successor to the President.'

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES advertisement. Text: 'EXPORT - International sales executive, 40, intelligent, promotion and prospecting of foreign markets.'

Apple Computer International advertisement. Text: 'Apple Computer International is searching for technical personnel with micro systems experience.'

ANPE advertisement. Text: 'EXECUTIVE, 47, French, intelligent, broad experience with EXPORT - SALES PROMOTION - TRADE FAIRS and follow up COMMUNICATION.'

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS February 27, 1981. Table listing various funds and their performance metrics.

U.S. Money Markets Set Cash Record

New York Times Service. NEW YORK — A record \$3.5 billion in new cash flowed into U.S. money market funds during the most recent week, the Investment Company Institute reported Thursday.

How Far Will Commodities Climb Now? Equity Multiplies Within Days of Last Deflationary Scare. Text: 'As a strident February 13 "credit-squeeze" warnings drove key commodities, hard currencies and money instruments into the growing red, Commodities investors need to get with a report calling for a return to everything from gold to silver to Swiss francs and Treasury bills.'

COMPANY REPORTS. Table showing revenue and profits for various companies like Toyota, United States, and European Gold Markets.

Capital Offshore advertisement. Text: 'P.O. Box N106949, Sossou House, Shirley St., Nossou, Bahamas. Gentlemen please send complimentary growth-report reports and management details.'

Herald Tribune The international essential. Large advertisement with logo and tagline.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'NEX Index' and other small notices.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Feb. 27, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of 12-Month Stock High Low Close, listing various international stocks and their performance over the last year.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, including Chicago Futures, Wheat, Soybeans, and other agricultural products.

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, including Copper, Silver, Gold, and other metals and minerals.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market, showing exchange rates for various currencies like the British Pound, Canadian Dollar, and Japanese Yen.

EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Large section of classified advertisements for employment, including positions in various industries and locations.

New York Futures

Table of New York Futures, listing prices for various commodities like wheat, soybeans, and cotton.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes, showing price movements for various commodity groups.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market, listing prices for various metals like copper, zinc, and lead.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Friday's New Highs and Lows, listing the highest and lowest prices for various stocks.

Dividends

Table of Dividends, listing companies and their respective dividend payments.

STOCK SPLIT

Table of Stock Splits, listing companies and their stock split ratios.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities, listing prices for various commodities in the Paris market.

Union Proposal In New Zealand

Article titled 'Union Proposal In New Zealand' discussing labor relations and union activities.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX Index, showing the performance of the American Market Exchange index.

To Our Readers

Message to readers regarding the publication's commitment to providing timely and accurate news.

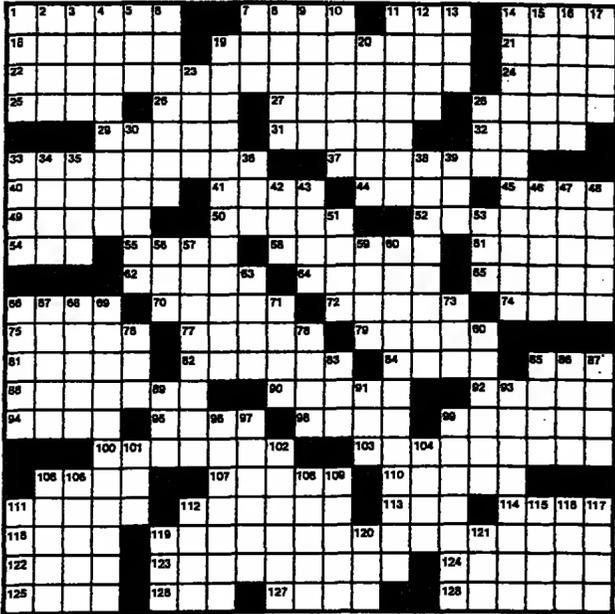
Vertical text on the left margin, including 'People in Business' and 'Market Summary'.

Vertical text on the right margin, including 'Hotels, Restaurants, Night Clubs' and 'Holidays & Travel'.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Look B-4 U Solve By Jordan S. Lasher



- ACROSS
1 Sunbeams
7 Footnote note
11 Ripoff
14 Soliloquy opening
18 Actor (Anthony Eden)
19 Doris Day hit, 1956
21 A language spoken in Arizona
22 Early rock-'n'-roll favorite
24 Was beholden to
25 Walk laboriously
26 Nassen or Ziegler
27 Village in Nièvre Department, France
28 Submachine guns
29 Mediterranean ketches
31 Win by
32 Popular screen android
33 Play by William Gibson
37 Winnie of fiction
40 French sailors
41 Unspecified number
44 Hawaiian mackerels
45 Grass genus
49 Marry in haste
50 Cross on the
52 More cuckoo
54 Cod catcher
55 Xanadu's river
58 Pat Boone hit, 1957
61 Ford boo-boo
62 Glacial block
64 City near Brussels
65 Spanish export
66 Farm vehicle, for short
70 ...the time

- DOWN
1 Jiffies
2 The loot
3 Woody's son
4 The Santa
5 tofani
6 Electronic detector of storms
7 N. Z. is one
8 River mouth
9 of a Great Lake
10 Drawing card
11 Captured answer
12 "Plata."
13 Piece of candy
14 Cable film: USSR
15 Arcuate
16 ...question (debatable)
17 Disencumbers
19 Big Eight team
20 Señor Panza
23 Fabulous filers
25 Trojan sign
33 "...good-will ..."; Shak.
35 Pony
36 Smash hit
38 One form of a multiform organism
39 Bear, to Pedro or fly
43 Exile isle
46 Nautical reply
47 Thread a rope, at sea
48 City on the Rhone
51 TV newsman
53 Former antipoverty agcy.
56 Dawson or Delightful
57 Search for gold
59 Brian, Irish king
60 Reasons
63 Italian greeting
66 Pekoe containers
67 Stitched quickly
68 Grape seeds
69 Observation re candidates?
71 Cast aspersions on
73 Part of R.S.V.P.
76 Scottish skiing surface
76 Impersonates
80 Mogul viceroys
83 Chemical suffix
85 A son of Isaac
86 Cold coating
87 Of hearing
89 - Palmas
91 Itinerary abbr.
93 Edgar
96 Bridge holdings
97 Sour brew
99 Base runner's misfortune
101 "Boy—Dot-phin"
102 Young salmon
104 Apiece
105 "Oh, say—
106 Bryant or Loos
108 Wind-borne
109 Wind: Comb. form
111 Impatient remarks
112 Role for Channing
113 "...zwei, drei
118 THT
117 Sawbucks
119 Razorback
120 Morning moisture
121 Worthless thing

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle. A grid with numbers and corresponding words from the previous puzzle.

WEATHER

Weather forecast table with columns for location, high, low, and conditions. Locations include ALABAMA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERN, BRUSSELS, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA MESA, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HONOLULU, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON.

BOOKS

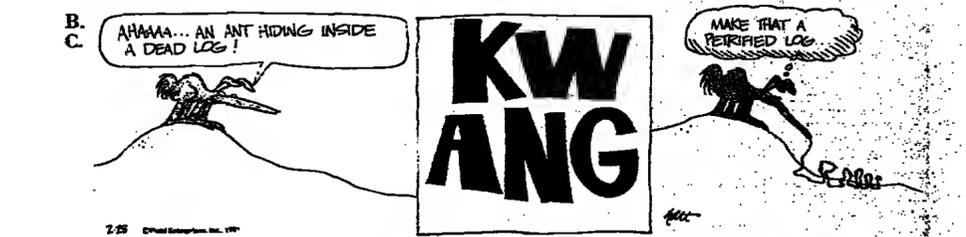
GONE CRAZY AND BACK AGAIN

The Rise and Fall of the Rolling Stone Generation

By Robert Sam Anson. Doubleday, 361 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

A MAGAZINE, in spite of what most writers think, requires an editor, and it often seems to help if the editor is a little crazy, at once a monster of egotism and a clump of twitchy over-codings, obsessive and compulsive and anal while at the same time given to mystic spasms. He doesn't need to be articulate. He merely consults the compass of himself. It is as if the world leaves thumbprints on his skin. His bruise is ows, and there will always be writers around to report it. Editors as various as H.L. Menckin and Harold Ross were difficult people. Jann Wenner, who took \$7,500 in 1967 and parlayed it into the \$16 million enterprise that is Rolling Stone today, is never going to be accused of being a Menckin or a Ross. He wants too much to get his name in Time magazine and to have lunch with Jacqueline Onassis. It was too important to him that Walter Cronkite show up at the party Rolling Stone gave during the 1976 Democratic National Convention in New York. Great editors are made of sterner stuff. The Spirit Misread Nor can he be said to have read the spirit of his generation in several important particulars. Believing as he did that "rock 'n' roll can change the world," he missed the point of the civil rights movement, and was capable of writing after the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. that King's death "meant little or nothing to the majority of the American people." He also missed the point of feminism, perhaps because the readership of Rolling Stone is overwhelmingly male; only after a staff sit-in in his office were women permitted to attend editorial conferences. He is, nevertheless, more than just an entrepreneur, the perfect pink child of capitalism triumphant. A good editor lives and dies by his instincts and his writers. "I like talented people," Wenner once explained. "You might say I collect them." Instinct led him to hire a number of enormously talented people, including Michael Lydon, Joe Landau, Greil Marcus, Joe Eszterhas, Grover Lewis and, of course, Hunter S. Thompson. He let Carl Bernstein get away and underestimated Timothy Crouse, but then Crouse was also underestimated by a lot of shrewd reporters until they read "The Boys on the Bus." Many of these talented people were on and some burned out. No matter that is the nature of writers. It is worrier, and much more fun, to have hired them at the beginning of their careers, when they were as new as the music. But it must have been a riot during the growing years. Robert Sam Anson, who has done time at Time and New Times and WNET-TV, makes it sound that way in this breezy, fact-filled and opinionated book. Return with us now to those thrilling days of their careers, when Ramparts was in bloom, when Timothy Leary and Ken Kesey and Bill Graham and Emmett



JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a grid of letters and a cartoon of Dennis the Menace.

RADIO NEWCASTS

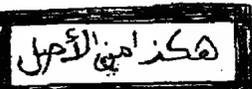
BBC WORLD SERVICE. Broadcasts of 0000, 0200, 0500, 0600, 0800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 23 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

BBC Will Expand Its Broadcasts To Russia, Begin Afghan Service

LONDON — The British Broadcasting Corp. plans to start a new service to Afghanistan and expand transmissions to the Soviet Union and Turkey.



.S. Court Ruling Viewed As Threat Women's Sports

By Barr Barnes
Special Staff Service

WASHINGTON — A federal judge has ruled that public schools are not required to provide equal athletic facilities for men and women if they do not receive federal support from the federal government.

In an appeal, the decision is a major setback for Title IX, the federal law that has been interpreted as mandating equal opportunity for men and women in intercollegiate and interscholastic sports.

For example, provides for men's and women's unless the sports in a federal money. Virtually all athletic departments receive federal assistance, handed down at made public for the first time on Wednesday, stemmed from lawsuits against high schools in Michigan, one of the states in men's intercollegiate sports.

long argued that their programs are self-supporting through ticket sales and contributions and therefore should not be subject to Title IX.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, in a class action suit in Kansas City, Kan., is claiming that the federal government should not dictate how an athletic department spends its self-generated funds since it gets no federal money.

Even without the appellate imprimatur, the decision has the potential of dealing a serious psychological setback to women's sports, it was generally agreed by those connected with women's athletics.

"Disastrous" — "I think the ramifications will be disastrous," said Chuck Guerrier, director of the Women's Law Fund in Cleveland and author of a recent book on Title IX.

"A lot of school boards will read this decision and say, 'Great! Now we don't have to offer anything in women's athletics if we don't want to.' It gives them a legal justification to refuse to be responsive to the needs of women."

Margot Polivy, lawyer for the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, agreed that the decision could have an impact. But she added, "Before it can mean anything significant, it would have to go to an appeals court. If it stands, it's important."

"I'd like to meet that judge and shake his hand," said Jim Kehoe, retiring director of athletics at the University of Maryland and a longtime proponent of the argument that college athletic programs that do not receive federal funds should be free of federal regulation.

Polivy said the underlying theory in Justice's ruling seems to be that if you don't receive direct federal funding, then you're not covered by Title IX. AIAW is currently involved in a battle with the NCAA for control of women's intercollegiate athletics.

There have been several court cases involving the direct funding issue, Polivy said, but, as yet, no definitive court decision.

In handing down his ruling, Judge Jones said the intent of Congress regarding sex discrimination and Title IX of the 1972 Education Act had been misinterpreted by the Department of Health and Human Services.

That act states that no one shall discriminate on the basis of sex in operating any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.



Bruins' and North Stars' players fighting in the runway leading to Minnesota's dressing room.

Brawling Bruins, North Stars Set Record

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The charges afterward flew as furiously as the fists during the most penalty-filled game in the 64-year history of the National Hockey League.

"We all know what their game plan was," Boston coach Gerry Cheevers charged after the Bruins' 5-1 win over the Minnesota North Stars Thursday night. "You could tell from the first shift. They came to play that way and we obliged them."

Minnesota coach Glen Sonmor fired back that Cheevers "was yapping at our players, asking about the heart of [center] Bobby Smith... If he wants to check the heart of anybody in our organization start with mine."

"We've got a corridor right down by our dressing room in Minnesota. Come right down there; I'll gladly accommodate him. And tell him when he does come to bring a basket to carry his head home. I've had it up to here with him."

Cheevers and Sonmor could get their chance next week, when the two teams tangle again Wednesday in Minnesota.

Keith Crowder, already in the penalty box, punched Minnesota's Greg Smith in the aisle between the penalty box and the Bruins' bench as Smith was walking toward the locker room after being penalized.

Race From Bench

North Stars raced across the ice from their bench. When the melee ended, 210 penalty minutes were called and seven North Stars and five Bruins had been ejected with game misconducts.

After the chaos, Mike O'Connell and Jean Ratelle scored to give Boston a 2-0 lead after one period. Minnesota's Mike Polich and Boston's Ray Bourque traded second period goals and Rick Middleton added two short-handed goals in the final period.

Minnesota, which lost its fourth straight game, never has won here, losing 28 games and tying seven.

Cheevers, who holds the NHL record for most penalty minutes in one season by a goalie, played down the brawl.

"It was good; it's part of hockey," he said. "It's not violence when you have two people fighting. It may be in tennis or bowling, but not in hockey."

Sonmor got into a scuffle in a corridor after the game and he raised his fist at an unidentified man on the floor. It was unclear what precipitated the confrontation.

"We're a little tired," he said, "about this team laughing at us and saying 'all you have to do is come out and push them.'"

"Now let's see how they like it. Evidently, they don't like it when they don't win all the fights... What is our alternative? Stand back there and take that and sneered at and laughed at? No sir. It's over."

Other records set were: Most penalties by both teams in a game, 84 (old record 64); most penalties by one team in a game, 42 by each team (old record 40); most penalty minutes by one team in a game, 211 by Minnesota (old record 194); most penalties by both teams in one period: 67 (old record 52); most penalties by one team in one period: 34 by Minnesota (old record 31).

Fighting in the NHL: The Puck Stops Here and Profits Begin

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sooner or later, the New York Rangers will presumably receive a ruling from John Ziegler, the eminent president and philosopher of the National Hockey League, regarding disciplinary action against seven players who took what little law exists in the NHL into their guarded hands in Detroit last week.

Clomping up into the stands moments after a 7-3 loss, the Ranger posse, led by Nick Fotiu, appeared to be intent on high-sicking several culture-seekers who had been splashing them with beer and insults.

The players were hauled up on the carpet Thursday in New York before an NHL official, who then headed off to report to Ziegler in Montreal. When a similar episode involving several members of the Boston Bruins occurred last season, Ziegler needed 33 days to sort out the evidence before suspending three Bruins for a total of 20 games and fining 19.

Hockey advertises itself as the fastest game on earth, but Ziegler is seldom in a rush. He's seldom even in his office.

If the Rangers are smart, they will simply promise Ziegler that they will unleash a few players at every road game and send them into the stands like attack dogs. If promoted properly, that guarantee surely should create a sellout wherever the Rangers appear. And judging by Ziegler's recent tribute to the charm of the Philadelphia Flyers, a sellout is all that counts.

"The Flyers are the top draw, at home and on the road," Ziegler proclaimed. "People pay money to see them. In a business sense, they are a big success throughout the league. If the other 20 teams were as successful, I'd be pleased, regardless of how they achieved such success."

Socrates of the Sellout

"Regardless of how they achieved such success," put that at the top of Ziegler's collected works. That belongs even above last year's "I think people who say that violence in the sport is increasing couldn't be more wrong."

Ziegler obviously is watching a different sport from the one Jerry Buss is watching. Or maybe Ziegler is merely watching the profit-and-loss statements. Call him the Socrates of the Sellout.

Ziegler's loyalty to the Flyers' ability to draw people and blood was in response to the recent criticism of the Flyers by Buss, the owner of the Los Angeles Kings.

Buss charged that the Flyers' tactics "cheapen the game." He hoped to have a petition signed by enough other NHL owners to force Ziegler to ground the Flyers, who already have set a season record with 2,092 penalty minutes through last weekend's games.

The Flyers have now led the league in penalties for 10 consecutive seasons. Paul Holmgren, a right wing, is the individual leader this season with 243 minutes. But the new buyboy, Glen Cochran, has 121 minutes in only 17 games.

"I'll need at least 11 signatures from the other owners," Buss says, "but I've avoided talking to the other owners for now. I'll wait until I make the big push. For now, I'm just trying to find out how they want to play the game."

Ziegler's disciples have jumped on Buss, saying that he is merely trying to promote the Kings' gate; that he is a Jerry-comelately to a sport that old-timers believe was nastier two decades ago (it was not) and that he is crying over the Kings' inability to beat the Flyers over 27 games (23 losses, four ties) since Oct. 10, 1974.

"Hockey is a macho sport," Buss replies. "A crybaby is always thought of as having lost his macho. Some of our owners don't want to lose their macho."

In the two weeks since Buss opened fire on the Flyers' style, he has received dozens of letters from hockey followers in NHL cities and beyond.

"I've been averaging about 15 to 20 letters a day," he says. "They're

running 2 to 1 in my favor. But the thing that surprises me is that there are so many people out there who believe that the way the Flyers play is the way the game should be played. That's what I don't understand. Sparring and high-sticking add nothing to the game. And the thing that irritates me the most is that players tend to do things in a game when they can't, possibly hurt their team. They get into a big fight in the last minute or two, when their team is well ahead. It's almost absurd."

With that in mind, Buss is considering two rule changes.

"One, if a penalty is called in the last two minutes of a game, it carries over to the start of the next game between those two teams," he says. "And two, the full two minutes of the penalty should be served. If the other team scores more than one goal, so much the better. That will make the penalty more costly."

Buss does not blame the game officials, does not say they are too permissive about unnecessary violence.

"The referees and the linesmen are employees of the NHL," he says. "As such, they are handling the games exactly the way the NHL wants them to."

As a wealthy entrepreneur and businessman, Buss even has a kind word for Ziegler.

"I've found John to be a very fair person," he says. "John is a caretaker for a very successful business. John Ziegler is a keeper of the faith. But it's my feeling that I'm really a member of the silent majority in the league, that eventually the other owners will be on my side in this."

One owner who won't is Ed Snider, the Flyers' president.

"I hope all these things that have been written don't create a situation with the fans like the one that occurred in 1974, when we were in Toronto," says Snider, including the arrival of Bob Kelly, Don Slesicki and Joe Watson at a game there that season. "The fans were really riding our players. I think it's wrong to incite the fans in that nature."

But, according to the words of Ziegler, nothing is wrong if it incites enough fans. Enough for a sellout.

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But, according to the words of Ziegler, nothing is wrong if it incites enough fans. Enough for a sellout.

NHL Standings

| CAMPBELL CONFERENCE | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|---------|
| Patrick Division | | | |
| Team | W | L | GF GA |
| N.Y. Islanders | 36 | 17 | 281 216 |
| Philadelphia | 34 | 19 | 246 178 |
| Columbus | 30 | 21 | 221 227 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 28 | 23 | 228 227 |
| Washington | 19 | 27 | 161 244 |
| Smythe Division | | | |
| Pittsburgh | 31 | 25 | 254 187 |
| Chicago | 26 | 21 | 247 230 |
| Vancouver | 22 | 24 | 222 234 |
| Edmonton | 21 | 25 | 222 251 |
| Colorado | 17 | 35 | 160 277 |
| Winnipeg | 7 | 44 | 113 295 |

| WALES CONFERENCE | | | |
|------------------|----|----|---------|
| Wrights Division | | | |
| Team | W | L | GF GA |
| Montreal | 35 | 18 | 267 179 |
| Los Angeles | 34 | 20 | 264 233 |
| Pittsburgh | 32 | 22 | 252 221 |
| Hartford | 17 | 29 | 184 291 |
| Detroit | 18 | 31 | 172 247 |
| Adams Division | | | |
| Buffalo | 29 | 13 | 242 137 |
| Minnesota | 29 | 21 | 240 204 |
| Boston | 28 | 24 | 216 222 |
| Quebec | 22 | 28 | 180 257 |
| Toronto | 22 | 29 | 207 286 |

| Transactions | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| BASEBALL | | | |
| American League | | | |
| CALIFORNIA — Signed Larry Harlow, outfielder. | | | |
| OAKLAND — Signed Dave Hamilton, pitcher; as player-coach on its Triple AAA affiliate Tacoma in the Pacific Coast League. | | | |
| TORONTO — Signed Newt Jackson, pitcher. | | | |
| National League | | | |
| ATLANTA — Signed Ken Doyler, pitcher. | | | |
| CHICAGO — Signed Walter A. Harris, pitcher. | | | |
| BASKETBALL | | | |
| National Basketball Association | | | |
| GOLDEN STATE — Signed William Miller, forward. | | | |
| PACIFIC COAST — Signed Lloyd Free, guard, on the injured list. | | | |
| WOLVES — Signed Phil Chenier, forward. | | | |
| National Football League | | | |
| DENVER — Announced that Edger Kolar had completed purchase of the team from George Plafie. | | | |
| NEW ORLEANS — Signed Sonny Green, linebacker. | | | |
| NEW YORK — Hired Romeo Crennel of Georgia Tech as assistant coach. | | | |
| Canadian Football League | | | |
| HAMILTON TIGER-CATS — Hired Art Aschell to head the club's practice squad. | | | |
| MONTREAL ALOUETTES — Hired Jim Seyoum, head coach and director of player personnel. | | | |
| OTTAWA REDBLADES — Hired Larry Stimpert, head coach. Purchased the contract of Glenn Butler, defensive back, from the Edmonton Eskimos. | | | |
| SOCCER | | | |
| North American Soccer League | | | |
| N.Y. Rangers — Hired John J. Gargano, goalkeeper; Mike Paolo, goalie; Gerry Ayre, defender; Jim Gorsak, goalie; Jerry Rantow, goalie; and Mike Fisher, defender, from the Edmonton Eskimos. | | | |
| Seattle — Signed Bruce Rich, defender, to a three-year contract. | | | |
| TORONTO — Signed Julius Sosa, striker. | | | |
| COLLEGE | | | |
| NEBRASKA — Hired Henry (Ace) Iba, head basketball coach, to a three-year contract. | | | |
| OREGON TECH — Hired Dick Arbuckle head basketball coach, to a three-year contract. | | | |
| VIRGINIA — Hired Richard Schultz of Cornell as athletic director. | | | |

Rudy Koopmans (left) shook hands with Hocine Tafer after their championship fight.



Koopmans Retains European Crown As France's Tafer Quits in 9th Round

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Rudy Koopmans of Holland retained the European light heavyweight title he has held for two years when challenger Hocine Tafer of France suddenly threw up his hands and quit in the ninth of a scheduled 12-round bout Thursday.

Tafer said afterwards that he had suffered from stomach cramps

and was retiring from boxing. "I had back trouble from the fourth round onwards and stomach cramps throughout the bout," he said.

Tafer, 25, had been expected to provide more opposition before a packed 5,000 Stade de Coubertin crowd. In November 1979, he drew with Koopmans in Rotterdam in a fight which most observers, except

the referee, thought the Frenchman had won. Koopmans' victory paved the way for a possible chance at the World Boxing Association crown held by Eddie Mustafa Muhammad of the United States. The European champion was defeated by Muhammad last November in Los Angeles.

During his eight-year, 38-match career, Koopmans has posted 35 victories, two draws and the defeat to Muhammad.

Tafer's first defeat in 24 matches came Thursday night.

In the early rounds it looked like there might be some hope for Tafer, who went into the ring complaining of stomach cramps.

Tafer began well with some left punches, slipped many of Koopmans' rapid jabs and built up a slight advantage in showing much more aggressiveness than in his earlier meet with Koopmans.

But the French champion began to tire by the fourth round. He came back slightly in the eighth, but the effort clearly drained him.

In the ninth, Koopmans planted a left hook to his challenger's abdomen and Tafer grimaced in pain and raised his arm to signify he was throwing in the towel.

Said Koopmans of his challenger: "He's a good boxer but tonight it was evident that he wasn't in condition. Boxers need a special temperament and character to succeed and I don't think Tafer has it."

Guyana's Expulsion of English Cricketer Endangers Rest of Tour of West Indies

By Associated Press

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Guyana has ordered a member of the touring English cricket team out of the country for playing in South Africa, a move that could endanger the rest of England's West Indies tour.

In London, a spokesman for England's cricket council said Friday that the England cricket team would continue its tour if it received assurances of no further restriction by host governments on team selection.

Peter Lush said the cricket council had been in contact with the West Indies Cricket Board asking assurances that no further restriction on selection would be imposed.

"If Barbados, Antigua, Monserrat and Jamaica [where other tour matches are scheduled] are prepared to accept us under those conditions, we will be very pleased to continue with the tour," he said.

But the chairman of England's selectors, Alec Bedser, said he was not confident the council would receive the assurances it sought.

Another spokesman for the cricket council said it would probably take two or three days before it was known whether the assurances would be granted or not.

England's cricket team was preparing to Guyana on Friday after that country's government Thursday ordered British bowler Robin Jackman out of the country because of his links with South Africa.

Broncos Sold To Kaiser Heir

The Associated Press

DENVER — Industrialist Edgar Kaiser Jr. officially became the new owner of the Denver Broncos on Thursday, purchasing the National Football League club from majority owner Gerald Phipps. No sale price was disclosed, but it was reported to be between \$30 million and \$40 million.

Kaiser, 38, is heir to the Kaiser Industries' fortune and grandson of Henry J. Kaiser. He lives in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he is chairman of Kaiser Resources Ltd., and also is chairman of the Denver-based Kaiser Oil, U.S.

Watson Takes Lead With 64 at Orlando

United Press International

ORLANDO, Fla. — Tom Watson fired a record-tying 7-under-par 64 for a two-stroke lead in the first round of the Bay Hill Classic. Watson narrowly missed a hole-in-one on the 216-yard par-3 14th hole when his tee shot spun out of the cup.

Tour rookie Rod Nuckolls was second with 66, followed by Hubert Green and Mark O'Meara at 67.

For Russians in U.S., A Year Makes a Big Difference

By Howard Ulman
The Associated Press

WELLESLEY, Mass. — When the Soviet Union's top figure skaters came to the United States last year while Soviet troops were in Afghanistan they had to deal with protests as well as practices.

This year, they have been able to concentrate on their reason for being here in the first place — preparing for the World Figure Skating Championships in Hartford, Conn., from March 3 to 8.

"Last year, the first two days there was tension," recalled Alexander Vedenin, manager of the Soviet figure skating team.

The Russians came to Wellesley a year ago to get ready for the Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, N.Y. Demonstrators, including

people who demonstrated, he said. "And that proved that our way to relate to people is much [better]... just a demonstration of friendliness."

This year there were fewer spectators and no demonstrators for the 10-day visit that ends Friday. There were no armed guards and, Drapreau said, security was not as tight.

Vedenin said that, in light of President Reagan's claim that the Soviet Union is involved in El Salvador and other hard-line statements by the new president, "it's difficult to say" what kind of reception he anticipated.

"We expected to meet the same people who we met last year," he said.

"Last year when we were here [former President] Carter suggested a boycott for the Olympics [in Moscow that summer] and even in that situation there were a lot of people who appreciated [the] Soviet team, who considered us as friends, and this year we found the same situation because we have the same good attitude to your people."

Vedenin said his team has some new faces but is basically the same group that won two gold medals, one silver, and two bronzes at the last European Championships.

Among the better known skaters are the team of Irina Moiseeva and Andrei Minakov, two-time world champions in ice dancing.

"In all previous world championships we won some gold and other medals," said Vedenin. "We hope for the same thing this time."

Basketball's Sampson Named Player of Year

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Virginia's sophomore center Ralph Sampson was named college basketball's player of the year by the U.S. Basketball Writers Association on Thursday.

Sampson is averaging 19 points and 12 rebounds a game for the Cavaliers, who are ranked third in the United States.

Sampson was also named to the writers' 10-man All-America team. Joining him are Jeff Lamp, of Virginia, Steve Johnson of Oregon State, Mark Aguirre of DePaul, Durant (Rudy) Macklin of LSU, Al Wood of North Carolina, Danny Vranes of Utah, Isiah Thomas of Indiana and Sam Bowie of Kentucky.

